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PATTERN OF DIPLOMACY

Kissinger-Congress struggle: an analysis

By Joseph C. Harsch

Has Congress injected itself too far into the conduct of American foreign policy?

Having been too long acquiescent, is it going too far in the opposite direction?

There are four key areas that prompt these questions. Each raises the issue of the proper limits of congressional competence in foreign policy when Congress can block but not negotiate.

Cyprus is the immediate example. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger has been shepherding Greeks and Turks toward an accommodation on Cyprus. Congress imposed a ban on shipments of American arms to Turkey. A possible result (unless President Ford can obtain a reversal of congressional action) will be the

incorporation of northern Cyprus into Turkey, which is precisely the opposite of what is desired and intended.

Example of Vietnam

Vietnam is another immediate example. The Government of South Vietnam was getting along passably well until Congress put a flat limit of \$700 million on U.S. military aid for the current year. This shook the morale of the government and people of South Vietnam. Some think the tangible damage to confidence is already decisive and irreversible. It certainly has not helped. President Ford is asking for a reversal of decision, but Congress shows little inclination to give it.

Jewish migration from the Soviet Union stands as the complete and classic case of what happens when Congress uses heavy-handed diplomacy in a delicate situation. Dr. Kissinger had in fact reached a quiet arrangement for a considerable increase in the outflow of Jews from the Soviet Union. Then Congress tied emigration to the trade agreement and demanded that the numbers of exit visas be publicly stipulated. At that point Moscow canceled the whole deal, including payment of lend-lease debts.

Latin American ferment

Latin America is in a ferment of resentment over yet another congressional foreign-policy move. Congress wrote into the foreign-trade bill a clause canceling preferential U.S. terms for any country belonging to OPEC, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Venezuela and Ecuador are members of OPEC. All Latin American countries seem to regard the ban as a slap in the face.

The Middle East has not yet been treated to the congressional method, but there is anxiety at the State Department. Secretary Kissinger has so far made considerable progress in reconciling both Arabs and Israelis in the direction of a second step toward peace. He is so close to success that failure would be a tragedy. Can Congress keep its hands off?

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Frustration explodes in Peru

Repression sets off rioting in Lima

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Deepening frustration over the lack of civil liberties lies behind the violent rioting this week in Peru.

The ostensible cause of the violence, which left more than 30 fatalities, was a strike of policemen which the government of Gen. Juan Velasco Alvarado termed illegal.

Army troops and tanks were ordered to storm police stations throughout Lima, the Peruvian capital, where the strikers were holed up.

This was enough to release the pent-up frustrations of Peruvian professionals, students, and others concerned about abridgments of basic liberties, including freedom of the press, by the Velasco government.

Students involved

Many of the rioters were students who have heard their left-leaning professors complain of the recent government attacks on the press.

Ironically, these same professors have been pleased with much of the Velasco program begun after the Army seized power in October, 1968.

That program, which has moved Peru leftward in political and economic orientation, has been profoundly nationalistic.

But in recent months, the Velasco government expropriated the main Lima newspapers, turning them over to workers' groups; moved against professional groups including lawyers, some of whom were jailed; and took various other actions smacking of infringements of civil liberties.

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Congress gropes for energy, tax package to challenge Ford's

Oil-import quotas, allocations, mandatory energy saving favored

By Peter C. Stuart
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
As the United States gropes for an energy policy, Congress knows what it doesn't want — President Ford's energy package. But it is far less certain about what it does want.

This policy vacuum engulfs congressional debate over blocking the President's hike in oil-import fees by \$3 a barrel and consumer gasoline prices by an estimated 10 cents a gallon.

"Are we delaying?" asked Rep. William J. Green (D) of Pennsylvania, increasingly a leader of liberals on the tax-writing Ways and Means Committee, before the House of Representatives voted Feb. 5 to postpone the hike for 90 days. "Clearly we are, and clearly we intend to." He and probably most colleagues in both houses want time — time to craft their own energy program, with or without the President's cooperation.

'Put the burden on us'

"All we are telling you, Mr. President, is to give us 90 days. Put the burden on us. We'll produce a sound energy policy," pleads Ways and Means Committee chairman Al Ullman (D) of Oregon.

[President Ford's chief spokesman sharply criticized Congress Thursday and quoted Mr. Ford as declaring Congress has been in session a month and "really has done basically nothing." "All they've done is stop action," White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen said, singling out the House vote Wednesday to block Mr. Ford's increase in the oil import tariff.]

The broad outlines of the Democrats' policy, so long lost in the confusion on Capitol Hill, are only now beginning to emerge.

First, quotas on the amount of oil which the United States imports, now 30 percent and headed to between 50 and 65 percent by 1980. Both Mr. Ullman and Mr. Green, chairman of

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U.S. Capitol dome

By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

U.S. energy policy—Congress's intent not clear

If legislators override possible vetoes, U.S. faces bigger deficit

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Two early congressional setbacks to President Ford's economic and energy proposals foreshadow a larger budget deficit than the \$52 billion forecast by the White House.

Even at the \$52 billion level, says Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers (CEA), it will be "a tight fit" to finance the fiscal 1976 deficit without straining U.S. money markets.

"Arthur Burns and I," remarked Treasury Secretary William E. Simon at a breakfast meeting with reporters, "believe [such a strain] is a very real danger as government takes a larger and larger slice of the pie." Dr. Burns is chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

Bill enroute

On the way to President Ford's desk is a House-Senate bill that would freeze for 1975 the price of food stamps, which, under a White House proposal, would have gone up by \$850 million on March 1. Separately, the House has passed and the Senate is considering a rollback of a \$1 a barrel tariff on foreign oil, imposed by the President Feb. 1. Further increases, to \$3 a barrel, are due by April.

Mr. Ford had counted on raising \$30 billion in new energy taxes, partly through the import levies, and on trimming government spending by \$17 billion to hold the 1976 deficit to \$52 billion.

He may veto some spending bills passed by Congress. Nonetheless, every indication is that the federal government's final budget may balloon beyond the \$349.4 billion proposed by Mr. Ford.

Normally in a recession, private demand for capital shrinks, allowing the government to borrow without straining capital markets. Currently, however, say Messrs. Greenspan and Simon, long-term private demand for credit, or loans, is at a peak.

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'Nonlethal' arsenal for law enforcers

Weapons that stun, sting, jolt, immobilize devised to supplement police guns

By David Ambler
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
Here they come — "stun guns" and "stinger sticks" firing bean bags and bullets, the "Taser" with its electric shock darts, and later, perhaps, the flying, doughnut-shaped twins, the "sting-RAG" and "soft-RAG."

What are they? Today's or tomorrow's potential law-enforcement weapons. Ideally, they could prove the long-sought nonlethal alternatives to the traditional police duo — the handgun and nightstick.

Aid to patrolman

Less ideally, some civil libertarians fear they may turn out to be simply

additional weaponry in the police arsenal, liable to overuse or abuse.

Advocates of the new weapons, just now coming on the market or still being developed, see them as giving the hard-pressed patrolman an effective means of immobilizing an antagonist without killing or seriously injuring him. They could provide him with a wider choice of weapon. It is said, especially in those circumstances where a gun is unnecessarily lethal and a nightstick inadequate.

The new weaponry is of three basic varieties — "kinetic energy" (delivering a Muhammad Ali-type punch), chemical, or electric.

• Kinetic energy. The stun gun,

manufactured for the past six years by a California company, fires a bean bag. The stinger stick is a two-year-old version, built to be used as either a nightstick or a bean-bag gun.

Sgt. Harry Matthews of the Clark police force, New Jersey, used a stinger stick against a knife-wielding youth last year, stunned him, and arrested him shaken but otherwise unharmed.

Bean-bag problems

However, the bean bag can sometimes kill at very short ranges, and is inaccurate at long range.

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Furor in San Francisco

Costly after-school sports expendable—or are they?

By Frederic A. Moritz
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco
A chorus of outraged students, parents, and athletic coaches here is trying to overturn this week's ban on after-school sports — baseball, track, swimming, wrestling, golf, volleyball — in the public schools.

In so doing, a number of basic issues are being raised with implications for other school systems around the United States.

The ban here was ordered by the school board to try to reduce an overall school revenue deficit of \$4 million by eliminating \$204,000 in overtime for coaches.

Now being argued:
• Are there so many costly state and federally required school programs, such as driver education and busing for integration, that inflation-racked school systems bent on economies will be forced to slash programs enjoying extra-strong local support, such as after-school athletics?

• Have the programs of after-school sports become so essential in keeping children at school that ending such football, basketball, swimming, tennis, track, golf, and wrestling programs would disrupt seriously junior and senior high schools?

• How should the educational value of after-school programs be judged?

• Is "keeping the youngsters out of trouble and off the streets" after school hours as important a public school objective as education during school hours?

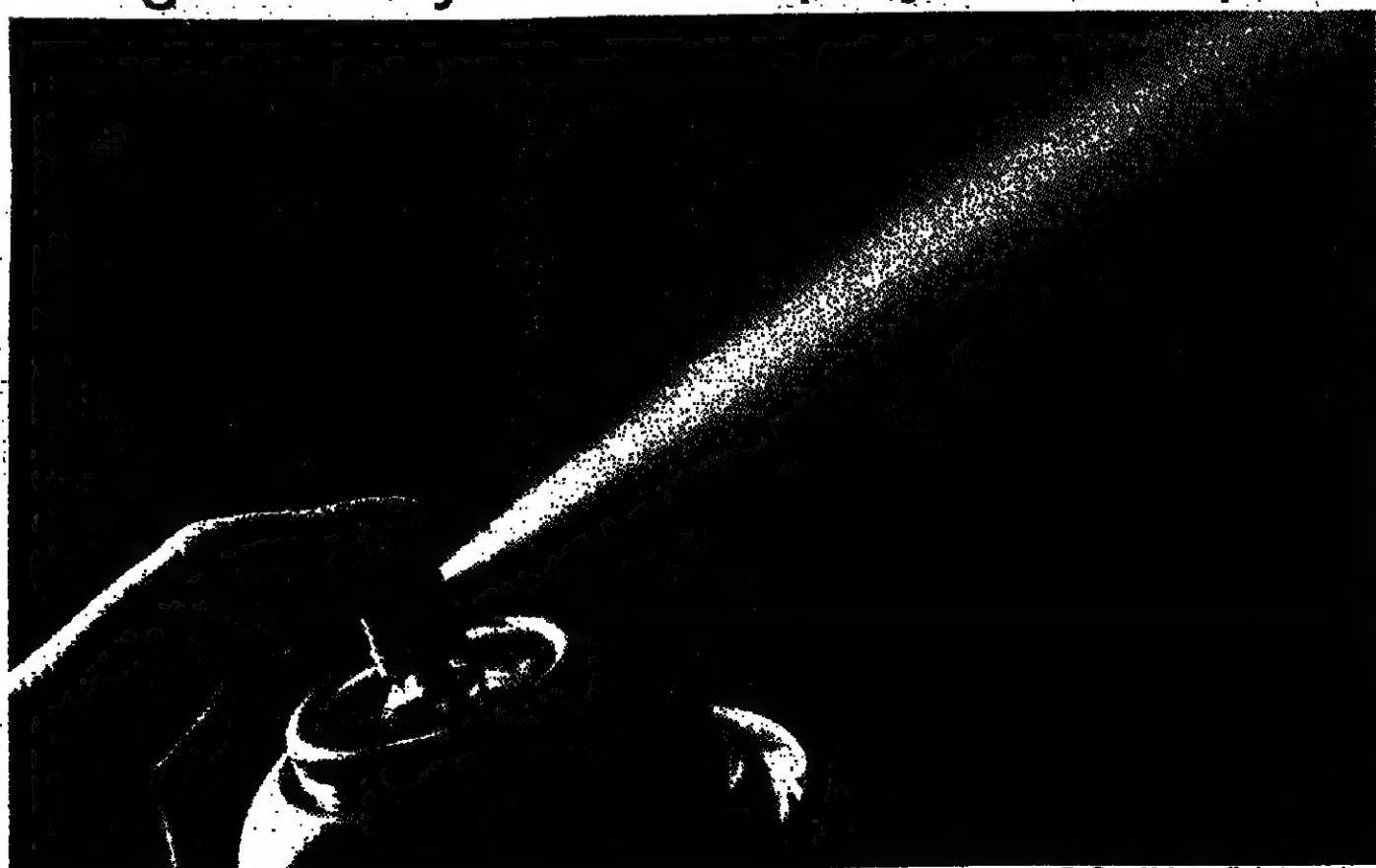
What is needed is a new drive for local schools to regain more of the initiative from state and federal governments in defining their own priorities, says San Francisco Mayor Joseph L. Alioto, in an interview.

The Mayor was to meet Thursday with the superintendent of schools and the Board of Education president to develop a strategy for changing some state requirements.

Modification of a court order requiring busing for integration could

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Congress may blacklist spray cans to protect atmosphere



By Pete Main, staff photographer

Bills would put new 'pressure' on spray cans

Even refrigerators could face controls

By Monty Hoyt
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
A U.S. without spray cans?

Almost inconceivable to most Americans. Yet two bills being put into the hopper in Congress would do just that — ban or severely limit production of aerosol spray cans, depending on the outcome of several scientific studies. One bill would go even further and put limits on the use of refrigerator coolants.

The growing concern here is that the propellants used in spray cans and the coolants used in refrigerators, freezers, and air conditioners are building up in the upper atmosphere and may be causing the gradual destruction of the protective ozone layer, which blocks out much of the ultraviolet radiation from the sun.

Scientists argue that such changes could have effects on health and disrupt weather patterns for decades.

"This bill may be the sleeper of the year. Everybody uses shaving cream and deodorants. People may now

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Jackson champions 'little man' in announcing White House bid

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Sen. Henry M. Jackson, formally announcing his 1976 White House bid, asserts that as president he would "help the people of the country who are getting hurt."

Thus, like two other announced candidates — former Sen. Fred Harris and Rep. Morris K. Udall — Senator Jackson seeks to be the "little man's" favorite in next year's contest.

"For the past six years," the Senator said in his announcement for national television, "the Republican administration has been tilting in favor of big business, the big corporations, the people who could take care of themselves."

"And the little people — little

business, the elderly, the young, across the board — have been the ones who have been taking the beating. I think we need to change that tilt."

The Washington Democrat, long a "hawk" in his dealings with the Soviet Union and in his advocacy of a huge defense budget, underscored his recent shift toward a more dove-like attitude.

Wallace is ahead

"I want to see the threshold of violence reduced on a mutual basis," he said, "because we have more than enough of strategic arms both in America and the Soviet Union."

It is true the senator runs a bit behind Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama in the polls of Democrats when asked whom they favor for the presidency.

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Softer Soviet line in Cairo reported

Gromyko eases Kissinger role

By Joseph Fitchett
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon — The Soviet Union has acquiesced in Egyptian President Sadat's bid to get a second-stage disengagement with Israel under the auspices of U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, the well-informed Beirut newspaper, An-Nahar, reported Feb. 6.

The newspaper attributed its information to East European diplomatic sources in Cairo.

In his talks in the Egyptian capital, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko informed President Sadat that the Soviet Union recognized the urgency of further forward movement in the negotiating process as a step to an overall settlement, the paper said.

In return, Mr. Sadat gave assurances that Egypt would reject any unilateral settlement which abandoned Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), it said.

Geneva talks weighed

Other evidence of the elasticity of Mr. Sadat's position appeared in the joint communiqué issued at the end of the Gromyko visit, which urged the "immediate" reconvening of the Geneva peace talks. Egyptian sources assured Western newsmen that this term should not be taken literally nor did it affect the prospects of Dr. Kissinger's mission.

The Cairo communiqué was a step back from the Syrian-Soviet statement calling for Geneva to reconvene within one month.

Both statements reflect the Arab governments' concern to impress on Dr. Kissinger the urgency of diplomatic progress before the spring deadline for a renewal of the mandates of the United Nations peacekeeping forces on the Sinai and Syrian fronts.

The Egyptian communiqué also differed from the Syrian one in minimizing references to good bilateral relations. Nor did it mention any Syrian commitment to bolster Egyptian defenses.

Rearmament frozen

Although there have been reports from Palestinian guerrilla sources here of limited Soviet arms resupply to Egypt, any major rearment program appears frozen pending a political reconciliation of Egypt and the Soviet Union.

However, the Kremlin was apparently convinced that Soviet opposition was powerless to keep Mr. Sadat from continuing with the American step-by-step negotiations. Its acquiescence aids significantly in smoothing the way, on the Arab side, for Dr. Kissinger's new effort.

The U.S. Secretary of State is



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer
Foreign Minister Gromyko

expected to meet Mr. Gromyko in Geneva on his way home from the "exploratory" visit to the Middle East.

While endorsing another Kissinger initiative, Moscow has maintained its insistence that the Geneva talks remain the ultimate forum, that the PLO should participate there, and that the Soviet Union is entitled to a place in every working party ultimately established at the conference.

In a further attempt to prevent fresh deterioration of Soviet-Egyptian relations, Mr. Gromyko's visit produced a new Egyptian trip to Moscow. A ministerial delegation from the economics and planning fields will discuss future Soviet aid later this month.

A priority topic will be the Egyptian request to delay repaying of Soviet loans, said to total around \$6 billion.

In another development, press reports here said a top-level delegation from the Soviet Union will visit Jordan early next month and extend an invitation to King Hussein to make an official visit to Moscow.

How many radicals in government?

'Communist threat' cues Bonn election

By David Mutch
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Bonn — The so-called "Communist threat" clearly has surfaced in West Germany as a leading issue in this sensitive election year.

A spirited debate on loyalty oaths is expected in March in Parliament.

With five state elections on the calendar, the parliamentary arm of the opposition Christian Democrats and Christian Social Union has just scored a publicity coup by releasing a study of the activities of radicals — especially the Left.

This is the first time the conservative opposition has done this. The reasons given are that the government always is too late with its internal security reports and that they always gloss over the activities of the Moscow-oriented Communists in West Germany.

Security report due

Smarting under the charges, the government has denied that it does any "glossing" and says its internal security report will "be released in the spring, as usual."

Actually, the government's 1969 report was held up and combined with the 1970 report and both were released in January of 1973. These were the years that then Chancellor Willy Brandt was heavily involved with his detente activities with the East-bloc countries.

But much more important to the parties is what the voters are saying. In Bavaria and Hesse last fall, the Social Democrats (SPD), who rule nationally with the much smaller Free Democrats (FDP), lost ground heavily. Nasty imputations followed between the right and left wings of the SPD in both states.

Last May 6 Willy Brandt resigned as Chancellor, accepting responsibility for penetration of the chancellery by an East German spy, Guenter Guillaume. Just on Jan. 31 a parliamentary committee investigating the causes of the affair ended its work with a split along party lines.

This sensational affair seems to

have swayed some of the generally conservative West German voters against the SPD.

But according to CDU/CSU officials, voters are equally concerned with infiltration of educational and other official state and federal jobs by leftists. Following the Hesse election, the damaged state SPD purged its own cultural minister, who, it was charged by the opposition, had permitted Marxists into teaching and administrative educational positions.

Government spokesmen have told this newspaper they are in the process of gathering statistics from the individual states on the presence of radicals in public jobs — teachers,

judges, and so on. They would release no figures.

The expected parliamentary debate next month on loyalty oaths will center on the question of radicals in government jobs.

At present when an individual applies for a government job in West Germany — federal or state — he must swear he will uphold the country's Constitution. If he is a member of a legal radical group — the German Communist Party, for example, or the neo-Nazi National Democratic Party — he must in most cases sign a statement that he will uphold the Constitution.

The opposition CDU/CSU group wants to make it impossible for such radicals to obtain public jobs. The SPD/FDP coalition introduced legislation some time ago that would clarify the wording in the applicable law but would still permit radicals to obtain public jobs, at least in theory.

One seasoned political observer says it is "political suicide" for the SPD/FDP to debate the issue this year. But observers feel the debate cannot be pushed off because the opposition and the press would make too big an issue of a delay.

Trade unions also are an especially sensitive area now with unemployment growing rapidly.

Marcos seeks Philippines approval

Referendum on authoritarian rule against background of resistance

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

President Marcos of the Philippines has won Supreme Court backing for the referendum he is holding on his one-man authoritarian form of government on Feb. 27. But as the date for the vote gets nearer, he faces continued simmering, partly church-backed protest on the lack of civil liberties and an upsurge of Muslim separatist violence on the island of Mindanao.

Mr. Marcos's constitutional term in office would have ended in 1973 if, in September, 1972, he had not declared martial law and then produced a new Constitution which lets him remain President as long as he wants to.

But the new Constitution, introduced in early 1974, did hold out hope of an early rather than late return to a parliamentary form of government. (Congress had been suspended with the introduction of martial law.)

Presumably because Mr. Marcos has no intention for the time being of moving in that direction, he has decided to seek approval in the referendum for continuing his author-

itarian rule by decree. The people will be asked to say simply "yes" or "no." An earlier question about whether they wanted an interim national assembly within the framework of things as they are has been dropped from the ballot.

Call for safeguards

A challenge to the legality of the referendum was made in the Supreme Court last month but not upheld. The interesting thing about the appeal to the Supreme Court is that it was signed by four Roman Catholic bishops. (Ninety percent of the Christian population of the Philippines are Catholics.) Their names on the appeal bespeak the growing support of activists within the church for those Filipinos who are protesting against Mr. Marcos's restrictions on civil rights.

If only four Catholic bishops went so far as to challenge the referendum, 69 were nevertheless willing to put their names to a public appeal that the referendum be held under safeguards that would make its results meaningful. Presumably they were guardedly calling for freedom and secrecy at the polls — and no intimidation in the weeks leading up to the vote.



Marcos: one-man rule

The Catholic hierarchy is still far from openly revolting against Mr. Marcos. But since the passing in 1972 of the then head of the Philippine Catholic Church, Cardinal Santos, the church is perhaps less closely associated with the government than it was. As in some Latin American lands, there are young priests with leanings toward revolutionary ideals.

Although there is some irony in the fact that Mr. Marcos himself came from that oligarchy of vested interests against which he inveighed when he introduced martial law back in 1972, many observers agree that through his tough methods he has brought some economic progress to the Philippines as well as a greater measure of law and order.

He himself does not object to his rule being described as "educated dictatorship." But his critics point relentlessly to the cost in civil liberties and ask whether he and Mrs. Marcos themselves are suitable examples to follow.

Meanwhile, the breakaway Muslim movement in Mindanao — left converted to Christianity since the time of the Spanish conquest — has won new gains. Ten days ago they captured three towns. And Feb. 3, Mr. Marcos announced that talks with Muslim representatives about a settlement (in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia) had broken down.

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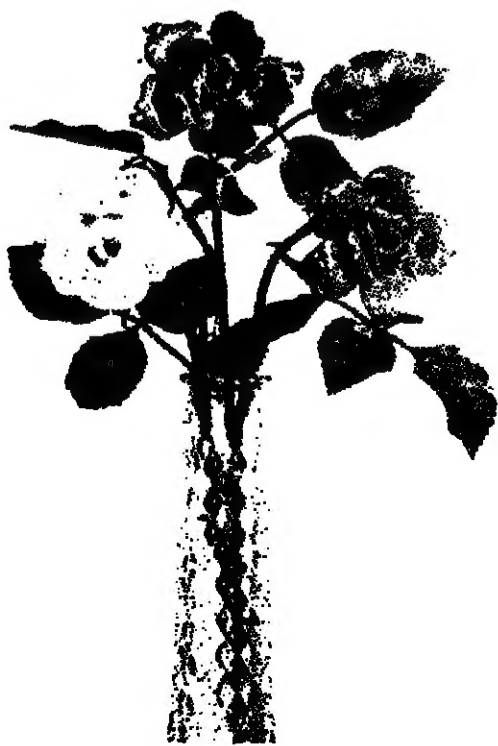
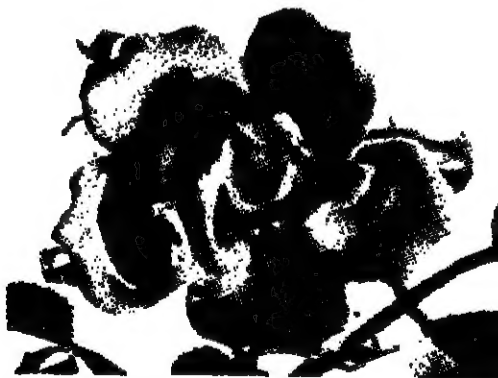
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Connecticut GOP to computerize fund raising

Special to
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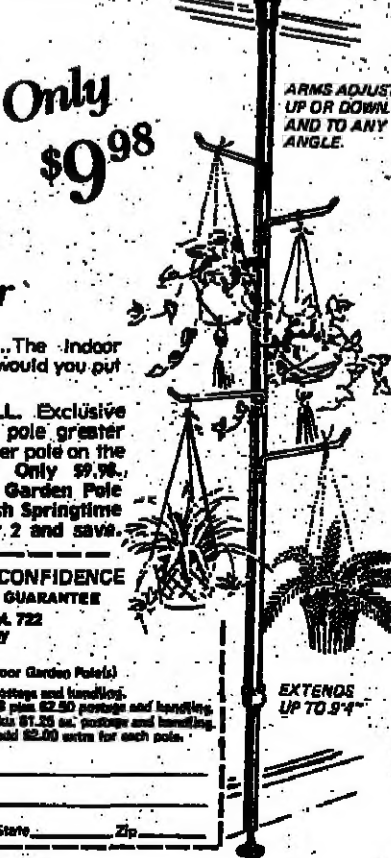
Hartford, Conn. — Connecticut Republicans are going to computerize their fund raising.

The GOP State Central Committee has approved a plan under which the names of all party contributors over the past several years will be grouped into one pile, "purged" of those who have passed on or moved, and then will be processed into one computerized list.

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Senate's food-stamp drama

Vote to ban rise in cost appears to be veto-proof

By Louise Sweeney
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
There were only half a dozen senators at their desks on the blue-carpeted floor of the U.S. Senate as one of their own, Hubert H. Humphrey (D) of Minnesota, harangued them about voting to freeze the cost of food stamps for the rest of the year.

But the missing senators got the message, although they might not have been there for the debate. They voted 76-8 to ban the administration's proposal to raise the cost of all food stamps to the new maximum—30 percent of income for all 17 million participants. The Senate voted to send the White House the same bill the House of Representatives approved Tuesday, Feb. 6, and the President is reported likely to sign the bill in view of the overwhelming majority by which it passed Congress.

Figures compared

Senator Humphrey stood on that nearly empty Senate floor, jabbing at the air with both hands, and said, "This country will never go bankrupt feeding its people. . . . The administration requests \$500 million for Indo-China, for ammunition, and then wants to take \$880 million out of the backs of recipients of food stamps. . . . It wants an \$8 billion cut in human resources, and \$13 billion increases in defense. That makes

Scrooge look like a social worker and Santa Claus."

President Ford said in his budget message: "Outlays for the food-stamp program have increased from \$248 million in 1969 to an estimated \$3.6 billion in 1975. I have undertaken reforms to simplify the administration of this program and reduce costs, while providing for more equitable treatment of beneficiaries." The proposed presidential cut is part of an attempt to pare the inflationary cost of social programs.

Ninety percent of the people on food stamps would be affected by the administration proposals which would raise their food bills by about one-third, from the former sliding scale to a flat 30 percent.

Rivals nearby

Listening quietly off to Senator Humphrey's right were two of the senators who earlier that day had tussled in a battle over the food-stamp issue, Sen. George McGovern (D) of South Dakota, who pushed for its passage through the Senate Agriculture Committee and voted for it, and Sen. Carl T. Curtis (R) of Nebraska, who tried to block it and later voted against it.

In what amounted to a legislative whirlwind in the measured, stately halls of Congress, the Agriculture Committee voted 11-2 for the bill in a hasty morning meeting (unexpectedly open to the public), then rushed the bill to the Senate floor for the

afternoon vote to head off a Feb. 15 deadline for states administering the President's March 1 stamp proposal.

Effect on elderly

The Agriculture Committee sat around a long mahogany table padded in crimson felt and under a crystal chandelier discussing the grim facts: that an average elderly couple, with a net income of \$100 a month would under existing law have to spend 23 percent of that income or \$23 to buy \$84 worth of stamps redeemable for food; under the administration proposal, raising all participants to a flat 30 percent, they would pay \$30 for the same \$84 worth of food.

William Hutton, executive director of the National Council of Senior Citizens, told the committee these elderly couples "are having a very tough time" already with their staple foods: cornflakes are up 31.5 percent, rice 76.4 percent, dried beans, 117 percent, margarine, 54.5 percent, evaporated milk, 32.2 percent.

Some of the elderly are among those who might be knocked out of the food-stamp program under the administration plan, which envisions a fiscal '76 budget, says Senator McGovern, with a food-stamp cut "from 17.1 million to 15.8 million participants. I think it's unrealistic—in the last three or four months particularly the program has grown by 2 million, and the reason is clear—people are standing in unemployment lines, they have no income." (The administration proposal would affect all but the very poor—smaller households with a \$30 a month net income or larger ones with \$30 a month—who would continue to get free stamps).

Bhutto goes home with aid hopes

Ford, after talks, thought to lean toward limited arms sales and a program of food assistance

By Guy Halvarson
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Visiting Pakistan Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto will be returning home with significant new U.S. food aid—and perhaps assurances of new U.S. arms shipments.

Barring any last-minute hitch, President Ford is believed leaning toward granting the Pakistanis limited sales of defensive weapons, currently precluded under a 1965 embargo on "lethal" military equipment to either India or Pakistan.

Pakistan foreign officials concede, however, that that will be determined

by whether or not Mr. Ford rejects Indian protests against lifting the ban—a move India argues would damage seriously U.S.-Indian efforts toward better political ties.

Modest sales

At the very least, U.S. arms sales, if forthcoming, are expected to be modest and possibly linked with some sort of grain agreement or other aid trade-off with India, which desperately needs foodstuffs. For its part Mr. Bhutto indicated his nation's willingness to accept tough U.S. safeguards on any nuclear reactor program for Pakistan.

India now has an extensive arms

development program, and last May detonated a nuclear device.

Main questions now asked here:

• Whether any arms to Pakistan, presumably antitank weapons and antiaircraft missiles, will be "all"—or only the first phase of what could eventually result in a larger arms package. India is widely conceded to have overwhelmingly outclassed the Pakistanis in military armaments at this point.

• Whether President Ford and Mr. Bhutto, as expected, went into lengthy talks over the possibility of rebellion in the troubled Pakistani province of Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier region, and what steps might be taken to prevent any disintegration of Pakistan.

The United States, like Iraq, is known to be concerned over the very possibility, following the 1971 war between India and Pakistan and the sub-separation and organization of East Pakistan into Bangladesh.

Indeed, the Shah of Iran has frequently indicated he will not tolerate the fragmentation of Pakistan. For that reason he has provided important economic support to the Pakistanis.

Food distribution

The U.S. food-grain sale to Pakistan—some 200,000 tons of grain at preferential prices under the Food For Peace program—is considered a plus for both countries. Pakistan, like India, also faces difficult food problems, and was authorized some 100,000 tons of U.S. grain last October.

Still, it is the possible arms agreement that is stirring most attention here. In a press conference here Wednesday night, Mr. Bhutto said that any new Pakistani armaments could not lead to any possible threat to India.

Forming a government

Thais try shaky coalition

By Daniel Southerland
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Bangkok, Thailand
The new government shaping up in Thailand seems destined to be weak, divided, and relatively short-lived.

This is the consensus in the Thai capital following the failure of political parties to reach agreement on the formation of a coalition government broad enough to embrace a majority

of members in the newly elected House of Representatives.

Seni Pramoj, leader of the Democrat Party, the party that won the most seats in Thailand's recent general election, has announced that he will try to lead the country at the head of a minority coalition.

But Mr. Seni's hopes received a jolt on Thursday when the House elected as its Speaker and Deputy Speaker two men belonging to conservative

parties with strong links to the old military regime.

These two parties—the Social Justice Party (second place in the national voting) and Socialist Nationalists (sixth place)—are now expected to try forming their own minority coalition to compete with Mr. Seni's Democrats.

Parliamentary test

The test will come when the new Parliament votes for a prime minister, expected before the week is over.

The deciding votes will probably be cast by the Chart Thai (Thai Nation) Party, headed by a millionaire industrialist, which had placed third in the national election.

Negotiations between the Chart Thai Party and Mr. Seni's Democrats to form a majority coalition government broke down earlier over Chart Thai's insistence on holding the post of interior minister—controlling much of the country's administrative apparatus, including police and the elections.

This failure of Thailand's best, if not only, hope for a majority coalition triggered considerable criticism in the press, most of it directed against the Chart Thai Party.

"The upshot of the horse trading that has been going on is that nobody listens to the voice of the people while everyone wants to do the best for himself and his political party," said the Nation, an English-language newspaper in Bangkok.

Solutions awaited

While the politicians bargain, the country's problems cry out for solutions. Thailand's sluggish economy, 20 percent inflation, and tremendous maldistribution of wealth would tax the courage and talents of any government. If Mr. Seni's untested, and as yet unformed, government proves to be as weak as many predict it will be, then it is not likely to move the country much closer to solutions.

Still there is considerable optimism in Bangkok that the next time an election comes round, the public will have learned a lesson and will be prepared to move the country another step forward.

The lesson, according to the Nation, is that the voters should vote "for party policies and not for individuals, so that a majority could be obtained by the party whose platform the people prefer."

Few cheer Britain's peace moves in Ulster

By Jonathan Harsch
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin
Britain's peace moves in Northern Ireland are winning few friends.

Merlyn Rees, British Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, thinks that the illegal provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) still wants a renewed cease-fire. He told the British Parliament Feb. 5 that the talks his representatives have had with the IRA's political wing, Sinn Féin, showed there was a continued interest in trying to bring the worrying but sporadic violence in the North under control.

But the people in Northern Ireland who have been cleaning up after the latest wave of IRA bombs find the violence far more than just "worrying" or "sporadic."

They see it as proof that the IRA's Christmas truce was a maneuver to allow the terrorists to rearm and that a new IRA campaign is under way. British officials far from the front line may blame the violence on hawkish local units disobeying IRA headquarters. But to disillusioned Northern Irish the attacks are IRA policy dictated from the top.

Tough challenge

South of the border, in the Irish Republic, the same feeling persists. The Dublin government resents the fact that the British are talking to the IRA's political front men and giving the organization new credibility.

As a result of this boosted credibility the Irish Government is facing a tough challenge. Fourteen IRA prisoners in the republic have been on a hunger strike for five weeks, demanding special concessions as political prisoners. The Dublin Cabinet has refused to yield. At least one hunger striker is reported seriously ill.

The government said Feb. 6 that the IRA had threatened to assassinate two Cabinet ministers if any hunger striker died. IRA spokesmen denied making any such threat and accused the government of seeking an excuse to turn the public against the IRA.

Against this background, Dublin finds it hard to understand London's apparent willingness to believe in the IRA's good intentions.

Mr. Rees has, however, given a hint that the British might stop courting the IRA. In the past week he has signed orders placing seven IRA suspects in custody. These are the first such orders sending men to the Long Kesh internment camp since the IRA announced its Christmas cease-fire in December and the British responded by releasing a number of internees.

Another sign came Feb. 5 when Mr. Rees released a "green paper" study on restoring local government in Northern Ireland. (The province is under direct British rule.)

The green paper failed to set a date for the constitutional convention whose task will be to recommend a way of sharing power and responsibility between the North's two communities—the majority Protestants and the minority Roman Catholics. The elections had been planned for next month. Mr. Rees thus seemed to hold out little hope of an early settlement.

No enthusiasm

When it is set up the convention will have no powers of decision, but the British Parliament will have sole authority to decide the North's future, the green paper said.

This formula seems necessary to protect the separate interests of Ireland's divided communities. But it is not greeted with enthusiasm either north or south of the border.

Crossword

ACROSS

1. Breakfast meat

6. Shore bird

12. Expanse

13. Inhabitant

14. Backside

15. Elves

16. Sun god

17. Beseech

18. Craft

19. Friend

21. Fern spore

23. Lure

25. Publicized

29. City in New York State

30. Get there

31. Wandered

33. Bird's note

34. Hasten

37. Dance step

38. True

39. Athwart

41. Mutate

44. Cap

45. Championship

46. Rate

47. Bleu Louise

DOWN

1. Bengal quince

2. Pepper plant

3. Whim

4. Spanish motorcycle

5. Born

6. Fury

7. Political leaders

8. Siouan

9. Italian mountain peak

10. Continually

11. Try

17. Cow genus

19. Hubbub

20. Baseball's Ott

21. Brief outline

22. Title

24. Scull

26. Cheese

27. Child heroine

28. Light moisture

30. Roman bronze

32. Urns

34. Spanish bean

35. Sherbets

36. Generations

38. Svelte

40. Unbroken

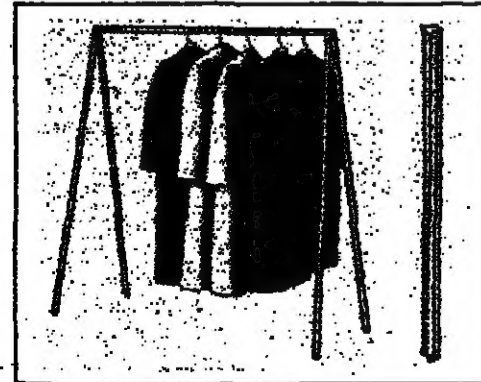
41. Had a bite

42. Samuel's teacher

43. Unit of reluctance

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Religiöser Einfluß auf Amerika

Wer kürzlich die Resultate einer Meinungsumfrage über den zunehmenden Einfluß der Religion in Amerika gelesen hat, den mögen folgende Worte an einen oratorischen Erguß aus dem Amerika des neunzehnten Jahrhunderts erinnern, in dem Wendell Phillips sie deklamierte: „Ein mit Gott ist eine Mehrheit!“

Doch die Idee hinter diesen Worten spricht noch immer zu den Amerikanern — und anderen —, die sich bewußt sind, daß die religiöse Stärke eines Volkes nicht so sehr von der Zahl der Gläubigen abhängt, sondern davon, wie sehr sie ihrem Glauben treu sind.

Die Frage ist, ob in den Vereinigten Staaten die Qualität des religiösen Denkens und der religiösen Überzeugung in demselben Verhältnis zunimmt wie die bei einer Umfrage festgestellte Zahl derer, die glauben, „die Religion als Ganzes übt einen zunehmenden Einfluß auf das amerikanische Leben aus“.

Nach einem ungewöhnlich starken Rückgang in den sechziger Jahren ist die Zahl von 14 Prozent, 1970, auf 31

Prozent, 1974, angestiegen. Die größte Zunahme — von 14 auf 37 Prozent — ist unter jungen Leuten zu verzeichnen.

Im Laufe dieser Zeit hat sich eine weithin publizierte Ausbreitung unorthodoxer religiöser Gruppen gezeigt — einige von ihnen suchen ehrlichen Herzens, andere wiederum beten in der Tat falsche Götter an. Der Endeffekt auf „die Religion als Ganzes“ ist noch nicht bekannt.

Daß die anerkannten Konfessionen die äußerst wichtige Frage individueller Wiedergeburt erneut im Hin-

blick darauf untersucht haben, wie sie den Problemen der Gesellschaft abhelfen kann, war bestimmt wertvoll. Und daß man sich im ganzen Volk in letzter Zeit bewußt wurde, wie notwendig individuelle Integrität bei der Ausübung der Regierungsgewalt ist, hat den Einfluß von im wesentlichen religiösen Prinzipien gezeigt — ob sie nun als solche bezeichnet werden oder nicht.

[Die englische Fassung dieses Artikels der Schriftleitung erschien auf der letzten Seite der Ausgabe vom 29. Januar.]

Valentine's Day suspends U.S. postal progress

By the Associated Press

Kansas City, Mo. Love still conquers all, even the progress of the U.S. mail system.

For many years post offices in places like Loveland, Colo., Love, Miss., and Kissimmee, Fla., received sackloads of Valentines before Feb. 14, to be postmarked and forwarded. But though mail nowadays is usually postmarked only with a zip-numbered stamp, mechanization hasn't com-

pletely killed the custom of sending romantically marked envelopes.

It is still possible, say Hallmark experts, to have envelopes containing Valentines franked in such places as Loveland, Texas, Valentines, Va., or Sweet, Idaho. Such mail can still be sent to the postmaster of any appropriately named community with a request that it be hand-stamped and forwarded.

Les Britanniques et le Marché commun

Un vote décisif dans le referendum britannique sur la question de son maintien dans le Marché commun pourrait permettre à la Grande-Bretagne de mettre enfin un terme au problème irritant de son appartenance au Marché.

Cela ne veut pas dire que le referendum, qui vient d'être porté à l'ordre du jour par le premier ministre Harold Wilson vers la fin de juin, fera taire par là tout sentiment hostile au Marché. L'entrée dans le Marché, comme les débuts du *New Deal* aux Etats-Unis dans les années 30, constitue l'une de ces décisions nationales historiques qui remue les gens jusqu'à la moelle de leurs structures politique, régionale, culturelle, aussi bien qu'économique.

L'issue n'en sera pas nécessairement non plus « décisive ». Selon les prévisions, les oui n'obtiendront qu'une faible majorité. Une telle majorité représenterait une amélioration de l'opinion publique qui s'est opposée à l'entrée dans le Marché en 1973. Mais elle ne supprimerait pas la question de l'appartenance au Marché en tant que sujet propre à des manœuvres politiques et à des discussions créant des divisions. Le recours à un referendum na-

tional est en soi une expérience extraordinaire pour les Britanniques. De même que le récent referendum italien sur le divorce, cette expérience cause du souci à beaucoup d'hommes politiques et d'observateurs du gouvernement britannique. C'est un expédient extra-parlementaire. Il implique une confiance moins que totale dans le système électoral représentatif qui vota pour l'entrée.

Des craintes sont émises sur la façon dont le referendum sera réalisé — par circonscriptions électorales parlementaires (ce qui pourrait faire ressortir des différences entre le vote d'un officiel élu et la majorité de son district) ou par régions (ce qui pourrait donner lieu à un désaccord entre l'Ecosse, le Pays de Galles ou l'Irlande du Nord et le Royaume-Uni, et stimuler les tendances séparatistes), ou en pointant simplement les suffrages sans noter l'appartenance ou le district qu'ils représentent.

Il y a confusion également sur la manière d'interpréter le résultat. Le referendum, devrait-il être irrévocable? En d'autres termes, si les suffrages sont contre le maintien de la qualité de membre, le Parlement devrait-il ratifier le vote en retirant la Grande-Bretagne du Marché? Ou

le Parlement ne devrait-il considérer le referendum comme une expérience consultative?

Le premier ministre Wilson fit deux promesses lors de sa campagne électorale et lorsqu'il gagna le contrôle du Parlement l'année dernière. La première était de « renégocier » les conditions de l'appartenance au Marché et l'autre d'organiser un referendum. Il paraît probable que vers la fin du mois de mars il se sera assuré quelques concessions sur les conditions agricoles et budgétaires en faveur de la Grande-Bretagne dans le cadre du Marché, et il les présentera alors comme de nouvelles et meilleures conditions. Cela devrait aider M. Wilson à modérer l'hostilité ressentie à l'égard de son propre parti et à améliorer les perspectives que présentent les acceptants dans le referendum lui-même.

A tout considérer, la Grande-Bretagne doit essayer maintenant de mettre un terme à son hésitation si elle veut se joindre à l'Europe. Elle doit tenter de le faire au moyen de ce que l'Observateur appelle « l'expédient étranger anormal » qu'est le referendum.

[Cet article a paru en anglais dans le *Monitor* du 28 janvier, à la dernière page.]

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Hamburgers and hot dogs catching on in Hong Kong

By Reuter

Hong Kong

More and more Chinese youngsters here are putting down their chopsticks and grabbing a hamburger to save time in the hustle and bustle of this crowded British colony.

Shops selling this American-style fast food have sprouted. Their popularity has grown so quickly that many local businessmen are plunging into the take-away food trade.

A disgruntled Chinese noodle shop proprietor in the crowded Causeway Bay district said that hamburger and hot-dog shops were getting so prosperous they were affecting his business.

The Urban Services Department approved a total of 60 applications for licenses for hamburger and hot-dog businesses in 1974, with 36 more currently pending. A spokesman for the department said these shops come under the "fast food shop" category.

The reason for their growing popularity is twofold. First, young people here are becoming Westernized in their eating habits and going for cheaper, time-saving meals.

Second, shops like these mean lower overheads for the owner.

Among those cashing in on the hamburger craze here is the American McDonald's chain of restaurants, which has a joint venture between the parent company, a local combine, and a Chinese businessman — an engineer by profession, who says the group has pooled a million dollars to finance the project.

A big Cantonese restaurant's owner complained that business these days was bad because of the economic recession.

"Office workers do not frequent us regularly because they can get a cheaper lunch from quick-food shops in the vicinity," he said.

Turkey hitching its economy to Arab world oil

By Sam Cohen
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Istanbul

Turkey's overtures to the Islamic world have taken a major step with the setting up of new ties with Libya.

A series of agreements was negotiated with Libya during the recent visit here of Libyan Prime Minister Abdel Salam Jallud.

One reason for this new trend toward rapprochement with the Arab and Islamic nations is economic. Turkey can get enough oil at a favorable price from the Arab countries by developing friendly relations with them. It can also attract from them substantial funds for its development projects.

This is of particular importance for the Turks in view of the deteriorating economic situation in Western Europe and the United States (hitherto the major sources of aid to Turkey), and the prospect of thousands of Turkish workers in European countries losing their jobs and having to return home.

Under the agreements concluded with Major Jallud, Libya is to provide

3 million tons of crude oil and 250,000 tons of natural gas to Turkey at undisclosed prices "well below the present world market" and on favorable credit terms. The two countries decided to set up a joint investment fund, mainly sponsored by the Libyans, to finance various development projects.

Turkey will be able to export labor and technical know-how to Libya which reportedly needs 800,000 foreign workers and technicians. Turkish experts will help Libya build new factories, highways, railroads and houses.

Turkey is eager to set up similar ties with other oil-rich Islamic countries. The Turkish Parliament has just approved an agreement with neighboring Iraq for the construction of a 600-mile pipeline from the Kirkuk oil fields to Turkey's Mediterranean port of Iskenderun. This will cost \$760 million and will be completed within two years.

New contacts have been established with Saudi Arabia which is providing Turkey with relatively low-priced oil and employing some Turkish labor.

A big project for the construction of

a natural-gas pipeline from Iran to the Turkish port of Iskenderun is under consideration. The Turks now are waiting for the Shah's final decision.

The other factor in the current Turkish desire to get closer to the Islamic world is political. Turkey has received considerable support from the Islamic countries on the Cyprus problem.

Libya actively backed Turkey during the Cyprus war with shipments of spare parts and ammunitions needed by the Turkish Air Force.

On the other hand, Ankara wants now to follow a more independent policy within the Western alliance particularly as a result of the United States Congress's reluctance to continue military aid to Turkey.

Many Turks believe that the country's political position could be strengthened by following a "more balanced policy" between the blocs — and that a rapprochement with the Islamic nations could prove useful, in view of the present importance and influence enjoyed by the "third world."

The Turks realize that there is a

price to be paid for their new relationship with the Arab nations. Turkey asked to give them full support on Middle East problem.

Ankara has always leaned toward the Arabs, but the Libyan-Turkish communiqué indicates a hardening of the Turkish stance toward Israel.

In fact the communiqué not only expressed Turkey's "full" support for Israel's "unconditional" withdrawal from the occupied Arab lands, also committed Turkey to an "unconditional" condemnation of Israel as a "revisionist" country.

National Guard assumes Camp Edwards' control

The Massachusetts Army National Guard has assumed control of Camp Edwards on Cape Cod, controlled since 1940 by the federal government.

The facility was built in 1938 by state as a training site for National Guard units. Maj. Gen. Vahan V. Vahanian, state adjutant general, said National Guard will continue to use the camp as a training area.

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Soviet literary occasion overlooks liberal years

By Elizabeth Pond
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
admirer Mayakovsky, Osip
Man, and Boris Pasternak (as
not novelists) are all there.
under Tvardovsky is re-
sented, but only as a contributing
not as the magazine's guiding
r for 16 years.

tor's campaign recalled
Despite the silence, Soviet in-
tentials still automatically think of
editorship of Mr. Tvardovsky
they think of Novy Mir — and of
rights he waged to publish young
new writers of merit.

ina cites energy saving
By the Associated Press

Tokyo
campaign to conserve energy and
purchases in China last year saved
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Yugoslav 'Albanci' turn assertive

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Belgrade
Yugoslavia is facing problems with
its restive, million-strong Albanian
minority in Kosovo-Metohija province.
The region lies to the east of the
frowning mountain chain that forms a
natural frontier between it and its
westerly neighbor, Albania.

Bride and groom ride
a bus to their reception

By the Associated Press
Portland, Ore.

The bride, shivering slightly in her
wedding dress, stepped aboard the
municipal bus recently amid a hail of
rice and threw her bouquet of daisies
into the group of bridesmaids at the
bus stop.

One bridesmaid caught the bou-
quet.
Other members of the wedding
party, meanwhile, bustled about the
bus, and when it took off it had "Just
Hitched" inscribed on the side in
shaving cream and a batch of tin cans
trailing from the rear bumper.

"We've gone everywhere on the
bus," Byron Drake said. "We might
as well take the bus to the wedding
reception."

So Mr. Drake and the former Debi
Brunley left the church where they
had just been married and promptly
caught a bus, though they said they
had not scheduled the ceremony to
coincide with the bus timetable.

"We haven't got a car," she added.

needed water and power to three
major heavy industrial enterprises.
Since the late 1960s, the province
has had home rule and constitutional
guarantees of full equality with Yugo-
slavia's other provinces. Albanians
now hold most of its top political and
civil-service posts, which for a cen-
tury were monopolized by a small but
"overlord" Serbian community.

Five arrested

Yet, early in January, five Al-
banians were jailed after trial in the
provincial capital, Pristina. They re-
ceived sentences of three to nine
years for nationalist agitation, report-
edly including secessionist demands
for union with Albania.

They were charged officially with
incitement against the "unity and
fraternity" that is the slogan of
President Tito's multinational feder-
ation and with stirring up national
hatreds. Both are offenses under the
Yugoslav Constitution.

Reticent local officials — Albanian
but federal-minded — make it hard to
assess how widespread such implied
discontents may be. They roundly
denied a story of a December nation-
alist demonstration, reportedly end-
ing with 100 arrests, including the

distributors (some of them students)
of leaflets talking of a "Greater
Albania" taking in the Kosovo half of
Kosovo-Metohija Province and bor-
der areas (populated by Muslim Al-
banians) of the adjoining republics of
Macedonia and Montenegro as well.

Unrest recurrent

But unrest has been recurrent since
1966, when the former Yugoslav se-
cret police chief, Aleksander Rank-
ovic, and his associates were expelled
from the Yugoslav party. Most were
hard-line Serbs identified with repres-
sive "police state" measures and
discriminations against the Kosovo-
Metohija Albanians.

There was no evidence that metro-
politan Albania next door had any
serious finger in the pie. But with
relations between Tirana and Bel-
grade restored after some 20 years of
hostility, Albania itself became a
symbol of "Albanianism" and inde-
pendence for the youth of the prov-
ince.

'Union' not considered

The ethnic Albanians of Kosovo-
Metohija stopped using their histori-
cal name of "Shiptars." To them it



was a word formerly employed by the
Serbs to confer inferiority. "We are
Albanci," they now say.

Graduates and young teachers who
told this writer, "We are one nation,"
with the 2 million Albanians over the
border were not talking "union." But
they had visited Albania and re-
turned, both aware of their own better
living standards and yet admiring
some of the domestic political fea-
tures of Enver Hoxha's severely eg-
gitarian Communist system.



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EDITED BY BERTRAM B. JOHANSSON

Inside the news—briefly

WITH ANALYSIS
FROM MONITOR CORRESPONDENTS
AROUND THE WORLD

Brown warns Congress of new Soviet bomber

Washington
America's top military officer, Gen. George Brown, said the new Backfire bomber of the Soviet Union, a source of dispute in the nuclear-arms talks, could reach the western United States without refueling.



Gen. George Brown

Defense Department officials recently disclosed that small numbers of the new bomber had been deployed at bases in the southern part of the Soviet Union. But Communist officials said the plane could only be considered an intercontinental threat to the United States when refueled in flight by tanker aircraft, which the Soviet Union does not possess.

General Brown, in his annual statement to Congress Thursday, however, said the bomber could reach the western United States without refueling from bases in eastern Russia. "Staging from the Chukotsk Peninsula, the unrefueled radius [of the Backfire] would cover the western United States in an arc generally extending from the western U.S.-Mexican border to the eastern tip of Lake Superior," the general said.

Japan gives PLO a qualified nod

Tokyo
Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Miki said Thursday that "from a practical point of view" he considered the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinians.

Replying to an opposition question in the Diet (parliament), Mr. Miki said that since the Palestinians had not formed a state yet he did not know whether he could say the PLO was the sole,

legitimate representative. But "from a practical point of view I consider so," he said.

Mr. Miki told the Diet Wednesday the government was prepared to study the setting up of a representative office of the PLO in Tokyo, if approached by the PLO.

EPA asks 2-year delay in offshore oil leasing

Washington
The Environmental Protection Agency has proposed a two-year delay in opening untouched offshore areas for oil and gas leasing and an indefinite ban on leasing off the Alaska coast.

In recommendations sent to the Interior Department, the EPA sharply criticized Interior's preliminary study of the environmental impacts of exploring and developing the new "frontier area" off the Atlantic Coast and the coasts of California and Alaska.

Interior's impact statement apparently ignored other government warnings about environmental hazards from oil and gas drilling off Alaska, the EPA said.

EPA argued that coastal states should be given up to two years "to formulate their management programs to accommodate the demands of offshore development." As for leasing in the waters off Alaska, EPA said the

area may have to be developed some day but that interior "has not been able to demonstrate that the benefit in oil development outweighs the environmental cost."

Kissinger to confer with Gromyko

Washington
Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger will confer with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and separately with German, British, and French officials at the end of his Middle East trip, the State Department said Thursday.

The department announced the Kissinger-Gromyko session in Geneva Feb. 16-17 in a one-sentence statement.

The obvious but unstated purpose is to give the Soviet Union some additional visibility in Middle East diplomacy. Dr. Kissinger sets out for the Middle East Sunday morning with Israel's first stop. He will then go to Egypt, Syria, back to Israel, Jordan, and Saudi Arabia before flying to Bonn on Feb. 15.

U.S. to help build clinics in Portugal

Washington
The United States, worried about communist influence in Lisbon, will soon sign an agreement with Portugal

to help build three large clinics costing more than \$1 million, a reliable source said Thursday.

The administration hopes they will be highly visible evidence of U.S. interest in Portugal and its desire to help the left-wing military government there.

The clinics are expected to be located in Lisbon, Oporto, and a town in southern Portugal, the source said.

Three art masterpieces stolen in Urbino, Italy

Urbino, Italy
Thieves stole three Renaissance masterpieces worth up to \$11.5 million from the Ducal Palace here during the night, police said Thursday.



Raphael's "La Muta"

Art experts described the theft as the largest ever in Italy.

One of the three paintings, "The Scourging of Christ," is one of the world's greatest small masterpieces, possibly worth \$6.5 million to \$9 million on the open market, according to Timothy Llewellyn, a director of the old master painting department of Sotheby's auction galleries in London.

The other two paintings were Raphael's "La Muta" (The Mute Girl) and Piero della Francesca's "Madonna of Senigallia."

Wilson pays tribute to defeated Heath

London
The cut-and-thrust of British politics was momentarily halted Thursday while Prime Minister Harold Wilson paid a rare parliamentary tribute to a defeated foe, ousted opposition leader Edward Heath.

"Over the years he and I have had our differences and neither of us has been difficult in expressing them," Mr. Wilson told the House of Commons, where for nine years he and Mr. Heath have been forthright adversaries. The Prime Minister was reflecting on the Conservative leadership race which, in a preliminary ballot on Tuesday, put Mr. Heath out of the job he had held since 1966.

Mr. Wilson said the differences between him and Mr. Heath had been political, but not personal. He went on: "Mr. Heath has made a most notable contribution to the work of this House and done so much to make it a more workable institution. . . . These are matters which history, as much as his contemporaries, will be called on to judge."

More grain for India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh

Washington
U.S. food-grain supplies to India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh are to be boosted significantly over the next few months, a senior Agriculture Department official says.

This is one result of the big increase in food aid funding — from \$995 million to \$1.617 billion — that the Ford administration has just granted for the financial year ending this June 30.

Richard Bell, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, said the bulk of the aid increase would be used to supply an extra 2 million tons of wheat and some other grain.

Without giving any figures, he indicated India would get more than the 300,000 tons of wheat for which it is now negotiating and possibly also some rice; Pakistan much more wheat than the 100,000 tons supplied on long-term credit last fall; and Bangladesh an additional amount of the 200,000 tons each of wheat and rice it has already been supplied.

MINI-BRIEFS

China earthquake

The New China News Agency confirmed that an earthquake struck the southern part of Lianoning province in northeast China two days ago. There was no mention of casualties or the extent of damage from the quake which was reported 7.3 on the open-ended Richter scale.

Saigon news protest

Four independent and antigovernment newspapers suspended publication in Saigon Thursday in protest against a week of five opposition dailies' arrest of 18 prominent reporters accused of being Communists.

Malagasy shake-up

An 11-day government crisis in Madagascar ended Wednesday as Col. Richard Ratsimandrava took as head of state and government capital of Tananarive. Mr. Ratsimandrava, the minister of local affairs in the former government, considered a tough disciplinarian, staunch socialist.

U.S. shopping decline

U.S. holiday shoppers cut back sharply on their buying during December, causing the second consecutive record monthly drop in consumer credit, the Federal Reserve reported in Washington.

Rhodesian topic

Rhodesian nationalists and the presidents of Tanzania, Botswana, Zambia met in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, Thursday to discuss the latest moves toward a settlement of long-standing Rhodesian constitutional issues.

Jobless claims down

Initial claims for unemployment insurance declined for the second consecutive week during the week ended Jan. 25, falling 118,900 to 731,600, the U.S. Labor Department reported Thursday.

* 'Nonlethal' police arsenal

Continued from Page 1
Researchers at the U.S. Army's Edgewood Arsenal are convinced they have gone one better than the bean bag. As a spinoff from their Vietnam-war research, they have developed (not yet for production) a three-inch diameter doughnut-like projectile called the ring aerofol grenade (RAG).

The "sting-RAG," made of soft, rubber-like material, can be fired from an adapted rifle or maybe a handgun. It is accurate at 40 feet or more, and administers a stinging punch. Army tests indicate it is nonlethal, even at point-blank range.

* U.S. may face bigger deficit

Continued from Page 1
"The previous record for long-term credit demand," said Mr. Simon, "was \$2.25 billion in one month. Now monthly demand is running at \$3.75 to \$4 billion."

"Government borrowing comes first," he added, so private business borrowers may be squeezed out of the market during fiscal 1976, starting July 1.

For the Federal Reserve Board (the Fed) to respond by expanding the money supply, observed Mr. Simon, would be inflationary. If, on the other hand, the Fed keeps credit tight, interest rates would shoot up again, stifling recovery in the housing industry and acting as a brake on the economy.

Strategy huddle

President Ford met Thursday with his top economic aides, planning strategy to persuade Congress to keep anticipated deficits — \$87 billion in fiscal 1975 and 1976, by White House reckoning — as close to that total as possible.

Mr. Simon, meanwhile, supported by Mr. Greenspan, finds some encouraging trends in the U.S. economic outlook, including the recent stock market rise.

Housing starts are beginning to pick up and, officials say, an increased flow of savings to savings-and-loan associations heralds more mortgage money in the future. Housing, Mr. Simon told reporters, always leads the way out of recession.

But the key to economic stabilization, according to Mr. Simon, is to slow down the spiraling growth of government spending. In 1949, he noted, government at all levels consumed 22 percent of the nation's output. Today the percentage taken by government is 33 percent and steadily rising.

* Chemical. The twin to the sting-RAG is the "soft-RAG." This throws off a three-foot diameter of chemical powder on impact.

While most such tear-gas grenades have a short range and a widespread blanket effect, the soft-RAG, it is claimed, would allow law-enforcement officers to select, and put out of action, only the leaders in a riot — even at considerable distance.

Electric. On the commercial market for only two months is the Taser, also manufactured in California.

Harpoon effect

The invention of out-of-work aerospace engineer Jack Cover, it is a nine-inch long flashlight which fires twin one-inch barbed darts each trailing a fine wire. The harpoon-like darts can travel up to 18 feet, are designed to hang in the target's clothes rather than penetrate the body. They administer very brief 50,000-volt pulses — enough to instantly incapacitate or, after several seconds, to produce unconsciousness.

* Jackson announces

Continued from Page 1
But it is being widely assumed among Democratic leaders — perhaps wrongly — that Governor Wallace is not a "serious" candidate and, furthermore, that if he is, he could not possibly get the nomination.

The Senator, by making his move early, is aware that he incurs both advantages and risks.

He knows that he immediately becomes the out-in-the-open front-runner — the candidate that all the others will try to knock off his pinnacle.

Still in recent memory is what happened to "front-runner" Sen. Edmund Muskie (D) of Maine in the race for the 1972 Democratic nomination. Senator Muskie was way out in front — but then faded fast after failing to win impressively the first primary, in New Hampshire.

McGovern gained slowly

But Senator Jackson also remembers that Senator George McGovern announced for the presidency nearly two years before the 1972 election and slowly, bit by bit, gained the nomination.

He also recalls the presidential effort staged by John F. Kennedy. Although he did not announce particularly early, his people went to work on capturing the 1960 nomination immediately after the 1960 election.

* Spray cans face controls

Continued from Page 1
think, "Is nothing sacred?" But the choice may be, "Do you want ozone or the dry look?" says one congressional source.

March vote hoped for

Moreover, sponsors of the bills are confident that because of the mounting concern about these manmade chemicals, called fluorocarbons (one of the better known is sold under the brand name Freon), that hearings can be completed and a bill ready for a House vote before the end of March.

A bill sponsored by Reps. Paul G. Rogers (D) of Florida and Marvin L. Esch (R) of Michigan calls for investigations into fluorocarbons and their impact on the ozone layer.

If, after a year, the findings are negative, the bill would make it unlawful to manufacture or sell aerosols containing fluorocarbons. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) would have the authority to waive the ban after further study.

Coolants more difficult

A second bill, which will be submitted shortly by Rep. Les Aspin (D) of Wisconsin, also would put limits on the use of refrigeration coolants. These chemicals normally are contained in closed systems but when the appliances are thrown away the fluorocarbons are often released to the atmosphere.

Experts agree that finding a substitute for coolants may be the most difficult problem.

Substitutes for spray propellants, however, may be easier. Other chemicals could be developed, or many products could revert to earlier plastic squeeze bottles or pump spray cans.

About 800,000 tons a year

Some 800,000 tons of fluorocarbons are produced worldwide each year, 60 percent of which are used as spray propellants, 25 percent as coolants, the remainder being used in the manufacture of foam for cushions and insulation.

Du Pont and other major manufacturers of fluorocarbons, call the new chlorine-ozone hypothesis "purely speculative."

However, Prof. F. Sherwood Rowland of the University of California at Irvine and others have warned: "The full effect of the material already released is not felt until about 10 years after the actual release."

He estimates there is now a 1 percent annual depletion in the ozone shield, which could rise to 2 percent a year over the next decade.

* Are sports expendable?

Continued from Page 1
save as much as \$2 million a year, the Mayor also suggests, adding "It's questionable whether busing is more educational than after-school sports."

Meanwhile, Mayor Alioto, who says he has no power to boost revenue for the property tax-financed, school board-controlled school budget, has allocated \$25,000 from the "Mayor's Youth Fund" to save the varsity basketball season this year.

Hearing considered

While the city board of supervisors considers hearings to find alternate school funds, some coaches suggest the cuts will increase the number of high-school dropouts.

The banned athletic programs draw about 25,000 participants each year

from the junior and senior high schools' 36,000 pupils.

Then, too, not everyone agrees that the savings to be made, mostly by ending coaches' overtime pay, are the only ones possible. "The . . . careers information program, creative arts, the handicapped programs, child care, all of these have just as much bearing on the budget as coaching," says Erv Delman, president of the city's association of coaches and physical education teachers.

As for the alternative that coaches might volunteer their time without pay, as teacher-advisers do for after-school clubs, "It's a possibility. . . . But once the coaches do this, then the schools will say 'you've done it once,' and they'll want it for the rest of the coaching days," says Mr. Delman.

* Oil-import quotas favored

Continued from Page 1
The new subcommittee on trade, are known to be inclining toward import quotas.

A system of allocations to cut petroleum demand at home.

Mandatory energy conservation, probably ranging from improving home insulation to curbing the power, weight, and displacement of automobiles. Forced conservation is a top energy priority of Senate Finance Committee chairman Russell B. Long (D) of Louisiana.

Some form of consumer rationing, at least as a backup if other measures fail short.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D) of Montana, joined by Sen. Lowell P. Weicker (R) of Connecticut, sponsored legislation to require the President to impose gasoline rationing within 60 days. House Ways and Means Committee chairman Ullman prefers a less direct system of tax rationing.

"I think," says Senator Mansfield, "the feeling for rationing is growing."

But before beginning to assemble an energy package of its own, Congress must disassemble the President's.

The emphatic rejection of the oil-import tariff boost by the House, 309 to 114, more than the two-thirds margin needed to override a presidential veto, was only a half-step. The Senate will try next week to concur.

Until Congress comes up with an alternative, the Ford package remains — by default — what House Minority Leader John J. Rhodes calls "the only program in town."

* Kissinger, Congress rift

Continued from Page 1
The trouble all dates from Sen. Henry Jackson's belief that he could extract from the Soviets by overt demand more than Dr. Kissinger could get by quiet diplomacy. It seemed for a time to be working. Then something happened in Moscow, and the U.S.-Soviet trade agreement was repudiated.

It is too soon to know whether this has damaged détente. But it has slowed down the outflow of Jews. As in the case of Turkey, congressional action caused precisely the opposite of what was intended, and destroyed.

The essential fact in the matter is that congressional methods of boycott, embargo, and ultimatum offend and hence fail to achieve the desired result. Turks, Latin Americans, and Soviets are all alike in disliking attempted public intimidation.

There is a golden mean somewhere between a Congress which allows a Lyndon Johnson to take the country into a war such as that in Vietnam and a Congress which tries to run American diplomacy by bludgeon. Right now Washington is at the back-swing from the Vietnam war, with Congress compensating for its recent passive foreign-policy role.

The others have been accustomed to negotiate with Dr. Kissinger. They well know that no foreign government can negotiate with the Congress. What they can do, though, is to build lobbies in Washington and work through pressure groups. There is a long unhappy history of such methods in Washington, dating from the French diplomat, "Citizen Genet," who appealed to the American people over the government's head during the presidency of George Washington.

* Frustrations erupt in Peru

Continued from Page 1

The reaction has been strong. Mario Vargas Llosa, Peru's writer and an internationally known novelist, broke with the Velasco government. Expressing his "solidarity with university professors, and other intellectuals," Mr. V. Llosa called the press seizure "the first great error of the Peruvian revolution."

A longtime socialist who had sided out in favor of many Velasco reforms, the novelist added that the government's action against the press "resulted in the 'fossilization' of a Peruvian press."

His words, openly expressed, widely circulated, have had a major impact on Peru.

Growing frustration

Taken with other criticism of Velasco government — including happiness over rising prices, shortages, trade imbalances, tightening credit — the move over the attacks on civil liberties led to growing frustration in Peru. That frustration has now moved into violence.

The rioting in Lima has been serious. It brought an immediate curfew order from the Velasco government, shutting Lima down 11 p.m. Wednesday until 6 a.m. Thursday. Moreover, Thursday was declared a holiday with pay for Lima workers — to keep people out of the downtown area.

The rioting Wednesday was most serious since the military power in 1968 — toppling the late government of Fernando laurie Terry. Street demonstrations resulting in numerous fatalities, injuries occurred in the next few days.

Government periled

There have been occasional citizens since then, but nothing match the fury of this week's riot which, in the eyes of some Peruvian observers, is the most serious threat to the Velasco government in the past six and a half years.

It comes within a week of appointment by General Velasco Gen. Francisco Morales Bermudez premier. It is generally believed that General Morales Bermudez is a strong favorite to eventually succeed General Velasco at the helm of the left-leaning government. Whether events of this week will have a bearing on succession, perhaps the long-term, is unclear.

ملتان، ۱۰ جنوری

Southern Africa's slow voyage

Charting waters of understanding in a black-white sea

The collapse of Portugal's African empire has radically changed the situation in southern Africa. Behind the scenes efforts are being made to channel this change along peaceful lines. It is a voyage of discovery beset by hazards. An expert on the area gives a personal view of the direction he thinks the voyage should take.

By George Ivan Smith
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

During the Mayflower's long voyage across the Atlantic in 1620, one of the Pilgrim Fathers said: "If these explorations succeed a new world will be born." It was.

The same could happen in southern Africa where in recent weeks and months wide-ranging explorations at diplomatic and many other community levels have been taking place to find greater understanding in a situation radically changed by Portugal's decision to hand its colonies to majority governments.

The intensification of consultations has not been confined to those between white and black on the public record. Behind the scenes numerous meetings have been taking place between Africans to heal differences in their own political movements.

Positive direction

This voyage of discovery has far to go and there are hazards dangerously calcified by history. But there is movement in a positive direction as whites and blacks begin to talk about southern Africa as one region with interlocking mutual interests. That is the discipline which could eventually lead to peace.

Except for a few hard-liners black and white on both sides of the Zambezi, there is a general desire for a reduction of tension in the region as a whole. But it will not be peace at any price.

Reduction of tension is only a prelude to solving problems, and in southern Africa that may prove to be harder than in most parts of the world because Africa is the setting for a number of highly charged international disputes. The Congo (now Zaire) is the only one so far settled, but if this new mood grows — and I believe that hard facts of interdependence will assist that course — we may witness a slow march toward goals so important that today's events could prove to be a turning point in history.

First, the region from the Congo to the Cape is so rich in natural and human resources that closer integration following political settlements could enable it to put a

thumping great pulse of economic development into the rest of Africa — and also into Asia via the Tansam rail link.

Second, a greater sense of concord within southern Africa is more likely to induce South Africa to resolve key social and political questions than wide international pressure, however strong and justified that might be.

Third and most important, a change of course could determine whether whites and blacks in southern Africa can cooperate to elevate the human race or continue to be led by basic misunderstandings about each other toward further confrontation and conflict which could escalate to massacre and put in jeopardy harmonious race relations throughout the world.

Vast dimensions

The dimensions of the current moves toward détente are very wide. Churchmen for years have courageously been working in this direction. So have responsible academics who have been concerned with peace and justice and not narrowly with party politics.

The private sector has played and can continue to play a major pacifying role in all parts of the region. The help given by Sir Ronald Prain and his associates to develop mineral resources in the interests of African peoples, first in Zambia and now Botswana is legendary. Sir Val Duncan and his Rio Tinto group have been among many industrialists operating in South Africa who have declined to use migratory labor and have improved conditions at work and at home for Africans.

Africans of the quality of Chief Buthelesi in South Africa are moving for constructive development and investment in their so-called Bantustans (homelands). These are all elements in a great process of peaceful unfolding.

But before it can even begin to influence hard-core social and political issues, there must be some elementary understanding between white and black Africans as to their true nature. Some white South Africans would be hard to persuade that Presidents Nyerere of Tanzania and Kaunda of Zambia are statesmen of rare quality who have worked consistently for peace among their peoples on a basis of justice and without a single element of race prejudice.

When the Chinese were invited to build the Tansam railway, these African presidents were accused of either being Communists or permitting infiltration by them. For years they had tried to get the World Bank, Europe, or North America to do the job but without success. They happen to be two devout Christians who have a loyalty to a pattern of humanism, and there is no likelihood that they would permit an ideology of any political nature from outside to interfere with the democratic pattern they are building despite many local difficulties.

Some of my white South African friends do not appreciate that much of the conflict in Africa — in the Congo, Nigeria, even Uganda — stems basically from unsolved problems left behind by departing European colonial powers.

Equally some of my black African friends do not fully understand the historical forces that have led South Africa down paths of internal race tension or the complications South Africa faces in trying to resolve it. Nor do they all recognize that if white South Africans had been trying to set up a redoubt for white minority governments in southern Africa, they could have put real armed power into the Portuguese colonies and Rhodesia instead of sending a token force of police to the Zambesi — an action which they must now regret.

Religious convictions

However repugnant a number of South African policies are to the rest of the world — and this is generally accepted — it has to be understood that some at least spring from deeply rooted, sincerely held religious convictions that will only be changed when white South Africans learn for themselves about the essential indigenous conditions in which the African can express his spiritual qualities which are rich.

These conditions derive from the African concept of extended family. A sadly divided world could learn much from that. For me, it was best expressed by a brilliant young African leader who also was killed before he could fully use his talents to help southern Africa out of its troubles.

He was Dumuzi Chisiza of Nyasaland, now Malawi.



South Africa's Prime Minister John Vorster

Key figure in changing situation

In 1962, a symposium of very distinguished development economists and statisticians, the cream of the crop from North America and Europe, met to discuss patterns to help emerging African states with programs essential to their economic and social stability. Mr. Chisiza stressed the human factor. He said that Westerners, whether they themselves know it or not, assume that man lives to work. He added, "We believe that man works to live."

Then he said: "When we talk about international peace, we are actually talking about universal love. But universal love does

not grow from nothing; its root is family love and unless this root is there, it cannot grow." Could this not be the protecting guideline to help the whole human family in southern Africa in the momentous dialogues that have just begun?

George Ivan Smith was long a senior official of the United Nations. During the 1960s he was for a time the eyes and ears first of Dag Hammarskjöld in the then Congo and East Africa, and later of U Thant in eastern, central, and southern Africa. Australian born, Mr. Ivan Smith makes his home in London.

Stopping oil spills in Seattle

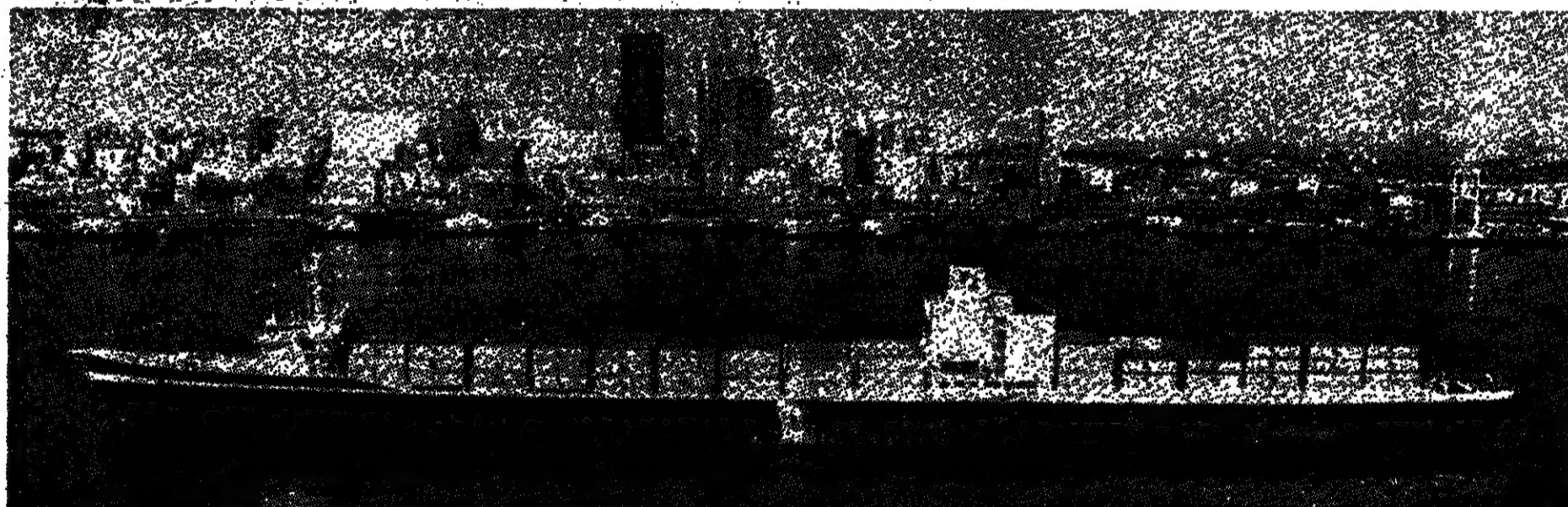
Faced with the prospect of supertankers feeding new Puget Sound refineries with oil from the Alaska pipeline, Seattle finds itself newly involved in the United States' thirst for oil — and trying to avoid slicks and spills.

By Frederic A. Moritz
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle

One cloudy summer night in 1973, a giant tanker on its way to Washington refineries runs aground while weaving through a treacherous island mosaic in scenic Puget Sound. In the spill that follows, 13 million gallons of oil seep over water and shores as far north as Victoria, B.C., contaminating shellfish and threatening the annual salmon runs up American and Canadian rivers.

The scene is from "The Super Spill," a novel published last year in



Containership with cargo for Japan

AP photo

Puget Sound: will marine traffic face massive slicks of oil?

Seattle. But it reflects a growing concern here — as businessmen, environmentalists, and government officials plan ahead for the controversial possibility that oil from the Alaska pipeline someday will be shipped by tanker to new refineries on Puget Sound.

Alaskan oil also might be "tankered" across the sound to terminals for a new crude-oil pipeline to the Midwest. In December the Atlantic Richfield Company said it was studying such a project, although it would prefer a southern route. Standard Oil of Ohio already has announced it

plans such a facility — and is expected to choose sometime this month between a Puget Sound site and two southern California locations for a terminal beginning the \$1-billion project.

Already there is a growing volume of oil from Asia and elsewhere riding tankers across the sound to four refineries just north of Seattle: Expanding from a trickle of 14,000 barrels a day a year ago to a daily 70,000 to 100,000 barrels now, the oil is brought in by tanker to fill the void left by a gradual cutoff of oil piped into the United States from Canada, a

cutback to be complete within eight years.

Oil company spokesmen say the spill hazard has been cut by using bigger tankers to bring more oil without a major increase in tanker traffic. But environmentalists say the larger ships could cause a larger spill, should there be a mishap.

Meanwhile officials of the U.S. Federal Energy Administration and the State Department apparently have reversed an early stand that would have spurred Puget Sound tanker traffic by leaving Washington

as the first area to feel the cutback in Canadian oil sharply.

U.S. Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D) of Washington says he has been assured by the two agencies that cutbacks will be allocated equally or nearly equally to the three pipelines entering the U.S. (Washington, Montana, and Minnesota) so that "no substantial increase in tanker traffic would be needed to supply the four refineries on northern Puget Sound." The Senator says he was assured hard bargaining with Canada would precede any change in the allocation. Last month a Federal Energy Ad-

ministration official said the Minnesota pipeline would get preference because landlocked refineries there had no other source of oil.

But a broader solution to the tanker problem is contained in a legislative package to be presented by Gov. Daniel J. Evans to the Washington Legislature this month. Endorsed by the coalition against oil pollution, a Puget Sound umbrella group with support from fishing and tourist industries as well as from environmentalists, the proposal seeks a four-cent-a-barrel tax on crude oil brought into the state by tanker.

The revenue would go for a pollution cleanup fund and to forward long-term construction of a new deepwater port and pipeline system allowing tankers to unload off the Olympic Peninsula — outside Puget Sound. Oil then would be transferred across islands in Puget Sound to refineries or other points by a \$38-million pipeline some 60 miles long.

The Governor's proposal is expected to face strong opposition.

The tax would cost oil companies \$6.5 million a year, and this would mean gasoline and heating oil hikes of one-quarter to one-half cent a gallon, when passed on to Washington consumers, according to Vera Lindskog, an attorney representing nine oil companies in the state.

The oil-industry spokesman also maintains special tax revenue for oil-spill cleanup is unnecessary because "it is not a question of funds," and because efforts by the oil industry itself to provide the most advanced cleanup equipment available are "progressing as fast as the state could."

An English tour with an American in charge

England's Green and Pleasant Land, by Kate Simon. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc. \$10.

By Christopher Andreas

It's a strange world of make-believe, the tourist's. And Kate Simon (who has already done New York, Mexico, Paris, London and more) now looping her way from stately home to historical town to abbey to cathedral in "England's Green and Pleasant Land" seems aware enough of that. In Chester she suggests: "From a balcony on Watergate, listen for the shouts of medieval draymen."

Well, yes, but for the sake of realism she does quite frequently jerk her reader (tasting England perhaps before actually crossing the Atlantic) into the present, by eating fried chicken or walking through Woolworth's or stopping at a gas — sorry, petrol — station to ask the way to Offa's Dyke. (The same question to at least two "locals" had evoked only puzzlement — she should have asked a tourist.)

Miss Simon knows exactly whom she is writing for: someone pretty much like herself: American, eager for history, alert for what she describes as the "attraction of the too old to be understood."

Her reader is expected to travel largely by car, occasionally by train, but had better not be prone to foot-

Books

weariness at any place she considers worthy of attention. Her book is not designed for hikers, campers, hostellers (and misses much that they would find) nor, more remotely, perhaps, for those who come to enjoy the extraordinary variety of English countryside.

She is also rather baffled, apparently, by the English love of gardens ("and gardens and gardens" she remarks noncommittally) or at least shows notably little awareness of them. But of oak panels and Van Dycks and fan-vanits and Roman shards and gravestones and glass-

ware and memorabilia and amusing notices and anecdotal glimpses of native behavior or speech, there is a great flow.

The way in which this array of bits and pieces is strung together is pure skill and enthusiasm. She is particularly readable when she launches into the spicy and intriguing items of history which vitalize the roped-off remnants on public display in historic house or castle: good to absorb in the hotel the night before.

She writes about these odd figments of the English imagination as if they were real: Tenth Earls and Eldest Sons come trippingly off her tongue as if she were next-of-kin. She also, it should be noted, has a sharp eye for gibbets and stocks, and she doesn't balk at some of the less green and pleasant details of the country's history. Anti-semitism seems a specially favorite ghost.

She herself dubs the book a "grab bag" and it isn't of course meant to be read, as a reviewer has to, more or less straight through. It is a tribute

that even treated this way, it falls little.

Her method is to write a diary of her own peregrinations, substituting "you" for "I." Her preferences are sometimes clearly voiced (Longleat receives a kick in the pants, Wilton is relished); but she is professional enough to know that a "guide-book," however entertaining, is essentially a superior kind of road-map, so she is intent on imparting information. She gives considerable attention to Ickworth House, for instance, before advising the reader not to go and see it.

Deliberately omitted are the habitual meccas — London, Oxford, Cambridge, Stratford. Even Ely and Canterbury are only touched on. This makes a pleasant change: perhaps, however, a simple mention should have been made of more of the places she couldn't give space to, but which should be included in such a comprehensive-looking guide.

Some of her observations of the English character are funny. Some generalize rather shockingly from the

particular. But she is quite good at telling you how to treat us properly: don't shatter our self-image of "perfection"; humor our local pride; show respect for the British "cuppa." But we may not be all "solid worth and probity"; nor do we each have "at least three favorite stately homes"; and her claim that there is "still fervid partisanship about ancient battles in Britain" should be taken with a large pinch of salt.

We are horribly critical of mispronunciation, however, and Miss Simon very wisely spells some of the catch-words phonetically ("Lemster," "Shroesbury," etc.). Oh — and don't take her advice to pretend interest in our obsession with gardening. You'd never get away with it. Much safer to stick to Georgian furniture or the weather. Almost all of us know nothing about the first, and everything about the second.


Christopher Andreas is a painter and art critic living in England.


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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A different future

August Heckscher

It is a strange ritual which leads man to celebrate his passage from decade to decade, or from century to century — marking these changes in the calendar as if they matched fundamental changes in the substance of things. Events are rarely so considerate as to pause and shift gears in order that the historian may give a name to the passing epoch. Actually events move at their own pace, toward their own far-off end, no more affected by the shifts in days and decades than the depths of the seas are affected by surface storms or calms.

Nevertheless something in our nature seeks turning points, and the year which is still at its prime has given us one turning point of some portent. Here we are, all of us at a leap, immersed in the last quarter of the twentieth century! We have already passed the threshold; we are moving about in a space of a new time. From now on the century may be said to be old, and increasingly a new century will loom upon the horizon of our thoughts.

I well recall when the twentieth century passed its mid-point. A group of us were gathered in friendship and family conviviality; around the circle old and young made their predictions of what the next fifty years might hold. The scene is as vivid to me as if it were yesterday — the light of candles reflected in tall mirrors; the gleam of polished furniture, the faces of an older generation looking down from the walls upon those who now made their declarations of hope or doubt, who in their imaginations gave form to the coming time. But what anyone in that

company actually said, what prophecies they made on that auspicious night, I cannot for the life of me recall!

I suggest that this time it will be more difficult to forget. Anyone who has thought at all about the next quarter century has surely had the same general view; and the outlines of that view have been precise enough so that it is not likely to fade. Do we not all sense that at some point within the past few years mankind entered a genuinely new period when the basic assumptions of our common life were altered? Do we not feel in our bones that from here on things will be different?

For as long as we can even pretend to see into the future — almost certainly to the end of the century — the family of man will be dealing with problems of scarcity. The resources of the globe are seen to be no longer infinite; food and fuels are measurable in their supply. Meanwhile the membership of this family is fated to grow, and man's capacity to damage the environment will likewise be increasing.

For us in the countries that have been known as "rich" — and which once thought they could only grow richer — the next years will be a testing time; but they need not discourage us if we face realistically the facts of our situation and act with good sense. Almost surely we shall be following a life style more lean and disciplined. We shall be putting away many of the excesses which have beguiled us and curbing

many of our extravagances. We shall be looking at our habits and examining many of our institutions with a fresh eye — asking whether they are necessary or worthwhile.

We'll be doing a lot more sharing. We'll walk a good deal more. The automobile will lose its place as a god and become (what it always should have been) an occasional means of transportation. More people will continue their studies. More will farm; they will draw power from windmills, from the sunlight, from falling water. The prodigal use of land for suburban developments will be curtailed and central cities will again seem warm and habitable places for living. All animal species will become precious to us; green things will be cherished for what they are and for what they symbolize of nature's being.

Of course there will still be a good deal of foolishness. TV and radio will continue to urge us to buy useless luxuries. But gradually men and women will come to take them less than seriously, and they will listen to other voices — those that speak to them of half-forgotten truths and of neglected virtues.

All this is not what once we had imagined the future to be. We had seen it full of shiny gadgets, brilliant with scientific marvels. I think we were wrong; I think the future as it comes will be more like the past, with hard work and sacrifice being important once again, and love and friendship being the bonds that hold society together. The writers of science fiction will be astonished by such a development, but the rest of us may find it is not so bad after all.

A treasure house of mosaics

The art of mosaic has attracted amateurs in recent years to the point where handy kits are available, including a selection of the colored fragments known as tesserae which the ancients had to make from painstakingly gathered stones of various natural hues. But mosaic did not loom large in the spectrum of modern art. Despite some impressive latter-day examples — Chagall, Picasso, the 10-story facade of Mexico City's communications center — the widespread high development of mosaics in Roman times has never been surpassed.

So well constructed were the Roman mosaics that many have survived 2,000 years in fine condition. At Tivoli in Italy the mosaics of Hadrian's Villa include representations of doves, for instance, whose subtle coloring is found almost incredible when you consider the limits imposed by mosaic technique. Off the beaten track are the mosaics on the other side of the Mediterranean, both among the ruins on the sites of Roman conquest and in the Bardo Museum in Tunis.

Here single mosaics cover whole walls or floors. They were brought from the ruins, carefully cut so they could fit through the doors of the museum, and put back together inside with no trace of the joinings.

Tesserae of less than a quarter of an inch were not characteristic of mosaic until a dozen centuries after the Roman period, about A.D. 150. But in a lovely Diana, fragments as tiny as 1/16 inch are used in the delicate shading of the face.

A visitor's enjoyment of the artist's skill blends with a feeling of being in touch with humanity over the millennia. One should not make too much of the muse Melpomene's platform shoes, but as she and Clio stand by while Virgil writes the Aeneid, there is something timeless natural in the way she rests her cheek on her hand and crosses one foot casually over the other. Of particular interest in Tunisia, which believes it was visited by Ulysses, is a marvelous representation of that hero tied to the mast to resist the song of the Sirens, whose visual charms are betrayed by their black taloned feet.

From mythology to the everyday of Roman life, all these mosaics link us to remarkable talents, remarkable times.

Roderick Nordell



Courtesy of The Bardo Museum, Tunis

Mosaic of a fisherman: Roman, circa A.D. 100

How to operate word-wise

John Gould

My good and long-time friend, Max Grossman, who will be remembered well in Boston for his professional contributions to Boston University and his services provost-wise to Brandeis University, reported in punctually between Chanukah and Christmas, and seems to be very busy with retirement doing something or other in Washington, D.C. — I was glad to hear from Max, because I've wondered about the progress of his crusade to remove "Senior Citizen" from Americanese.

Dispatch from the farm

A year ago he was dedicated to this, and I hadn't noticed any diminution of use. Evidently he has failed. Evidently, because now he is absorbed in another equally ambitious cause — he is organizing the Anti-wise Association. He is recruiting militant supporters who will demonstrate and protest at salary-wise, market-wise, statistics-wise, freight-wise, fashion-wise, media-wise, foreign-relations-wise, traffic-wise, scoring-wise. ("He's a good defense man, but scoring-wise he does poorly-wise.") One of Max's examples gave me pause — weather-wise. But he's right; a man may be weather wise about fore-

telling a storm, but weather-wise, it's raining.

True scholar that he is (or used to be!) Max sees both sides of the matter coin-wise. He feels we can sustain clockwise and counter-clockwise, and also otherwise. He also believes leeway should be granted for established solecisms that came into the language before the proliferation wise-wise. For example:

Pleased to meet you!

Likewise, I'm sure.

Academic-wise, I'm sympathetic to his crusade. But as one with the deeper culture of agronomy-wise roots, I plan to remain with a little project of my own that I started years ago, and project-wise feel I have not brought along with conclusive-wise success. No doubt Max's purpose, antipathy-wise, is merely a portion of my project, total-wise. I've been trying to get government bulletins to use basic English. Bulletin-wise, anything written for a farmer is worded, highfaluting-wise, so that we often don't know what we're reading. The simple research that develops information is known as "confounding factorial designs." And things like that I see where an authority selected fifteen hundred random num-

bers. What's random about a selected number? Naturally a great many valuable bits of information and fact come to farmers in these bulletins, but when the hog's pail becomes the nutritional dispenser, we are at a disadvantage, understanding-wise. And, to tie in with Max's campaign, we do find the bulletin language is frequently given to "wise," various-wise.

So while Max has besought me to join him in this great effort, I plan only to help him whenever I find function-wise, or some such word, in a government bulletin. But this doesn't mean that others shouldn't help both of us, and joint-wise we would like all the help we can get, both cultural-wise and fiscal-wise. Max hasn't told me just how he plans to proceed, activation-wise, but he is an old hand at public relations and cultural affairs, consultant-wise, and I'm sure he'll come up with a tidy agenda that will probably lead to more success than I have had bulletin-wise.

Meantime, I hope to be able to report soon that I have confounded a factorial design that will alleviate some of the hyperbolic pomposity in the agrarian imprints. It is high time we obsoletized things like "finalizing the manipulation of lactic extraction." Farm-wise, that's stripping her out.

The Monitor's daily religious article

A basis for decisions

Often we find ourselves torn in two directions, conducting a constant mental argument with ourselves. Perhaps we reach one decision only to have a nagging doubt creep in — and the weary review of possibilities starts all over again. Even when based on a desire to do the right thing, the proper decision may be very hard to determine from the facts at our disposal.

Many of us can probably look back to something or someone we wanted, which we were, convinced would bring us happiness. But it didn't work out and we were bitterly disappointed. In later years, however, we may have realized that the longed-for situation would have brought the opposite of what we had anticipated.

What, then, is a safe guide? When asked which was the greatest commandment, Jesus replied, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy

mind." Let us take as a reliable guide our love for God. In the Bible we read: "Trust in the Lord with all thine heart; and lean not unto thine own understanding. In all thy ways acknowledge him, and he shall direct thy paths." This guides us to replace trust in human reasoning with trust in God. There is no implication here that we are to reject reason and logic altogether as we ponder our problem, but they should be led by our spiritual intuition.

In the Christian Science textbook, Mary Baker Eddy, who discovered and founded Christian Science, writes, "God is incorporeal, divine, supreme, infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love." Understanding this, we can trust God with all our heart, and turn to Him for guidance.

I had to make a momentous decision some years ago. It involved the choice between staying in a comfortable, well-established po-

sition, or accepting an invitation to another country for two years, a move which might jeopardize my future security.

Mental debate resulted in the same old saw-saw argument, but prayer brought some gentle waymarks that led to what later proved to be a good decision. Reliance and trust in God are important. Decisions based on fear are poor bases for any action. In my case the choice was made to go forward into the new experience. Accepting the challenge brought happiness, along with wider opportunities and a more stable security.

If we can make our decisions while loving and trusting God, and knowing that He maintains us in any right endeavor, we can proceed with confidence.

Matthew 22:37; Proverbs 3:5, 6; Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 465.

[Elsewhere on this page may be found translations of this article in French and German. Once a week an article on Christian Science appears in a French and a German translation.]

[This is a French translation of today's religious article]

Traduction de l'article religieux paru en anglais sur cette page
(Une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine)

La base de nos décisions

Nous sommes souvent tiraillés dans deux directions différentes, ce qui produit en notre for intérieur une discussion sans fin. Peut-être arrivons-nous à une décision qui ne servira qu'à laisser pénétrer les tourments du doute, et il nous faut alors, avec lassitude, passer en revue une nouvelle fois toutes les possibilités. Même quand elle est basée sur le désir d'agir comme il se doit, la décision peut s'avérer très difficile à déterminer d'après les faits dont nous disposons.

Beaucoup d'entre nous, regardant en arrière, se rappellent sans doute quelque chose ou quelqu'un qui, nous en étions convaincus, nous apporterait le bonheur. Mais cela ne s'est pas déroulé comme prévu et nous avons été amèrement déçus. Au fil des ans, cependant, nous avons peut-être compris que la chose que nous désirions si ardemment ne nous aurait apporté que le contraire de ce que nous espérons. Qu'est-ce qui peut donc nous guider sûrement?

Quand on lui demanda quel était le plus grand commandement, Jésus répondit: «Tu aimeras le Seigneur, ton Dieu, de tout ton cœur, de toute ton âme, et de toute ta pensée.» Que notre amour envers Dieu nous serve donc de guide de toute confiance. Nous lisons dans la Bible: «Confie-toi en l'Éternel de tout ton cœur, et ne t'appuie pas sur ta sagesse; reconnais-le dans toutes tes voies, et il aplanira tes sentiers.»

Cela nous amène à échanger notre confiance dans le raisonnement humain contre notre confiance en Dieu. Ceci n'implique aucunement qu'il faille rejeter totalement la raison et la logique en méditant sur notre problème, mais elles doivent obéir à notre intuition spirituelle.

Dans le livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne*, Mary Baker Eddy, qui a découvert et fondé la Science Chrétienne, écrit: «Dieu est l'Essence, l'Esprit, l'Âme, le Principe, la Vie, la Vérité, l'Amour, l'Incorporel, divin, suprême, infini.» Comprenez cela, nous pouvons nous confier à Dieu de tout notre cœur et nous tourner vers Lui pour être guidés.

Il y a quelques années, il me fallait prendre une décision très importante. Il s'agissait de choisir entre rester dans un poste confortable que j'occupais depuis longtemps ou accepter une invitation de me rendre dans un autre pays pendant deux ans, un déplacement qui pouvait compromettre la sécurité de mon avenir.

Je connus alors les mêmes tirailllements dont j'avais déjà fait l'expérience et qui étaient le résultat d'une discussion mentale, mais la prière me fit découvrir certains jalons harmonieux indiquant le chemin vers la décision juste, comme il fut démontré plus tard. Il est important de s'appuyer sur Dieu et de Lui faire confiance. Des déci-

sions qui s'appuient sur la crainte sont mauvaises dans toute circonstance. En ce qui me concerne, j'avais choisi d'aller de l'avant avec la nouvelle expérience qui m'était offerte. Le fait d'accepter ce défi m'apporta le bonheur ainsi que de plus vastes occasions et une sécurité plus stable.

Si nous pouvons prendre nos décisions tout en aimant Dieu et en Lui faisant confiance, et sachant qu'il nous soutient dans toute entreprise juste, nous pouvons aller de l'avant avec confiance.

Matthieu 22:37; Proverbes 3:5, 6; Science et Santé avec la Clé des Écritures, p. 465.

* Christian Science, prononcer "kristian" "salence".

La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, «Science et Santé avec la Clé des Écritures» de Mary Baker Eddy, existe avec le texte anglais en regard. On peut l'acheter dans les Salles de Lecture de la Science Chrétienne, ou le commander à Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

[This is a German translation of today's religious article]

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels
(Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint einmal wöchentlich)

Eine Grundlage für Entscheidungen

Wir haben oft das Gefühl, hin und her gerissen zu werden und dabei ständig mit uns selbst zu argumentieren. Vielleicht ringen wir uns zu einer Entscheidung durch, nur um kurz danach von nagendem Zweifel gepackt zu werden — und das aufreibende Durchdenken der Möglichkeiten fängt wieder von vorne an. Selbst wenn wir den Wunsch haben, das Richtige zu tun, mag es angesichts der uns zur Verfügung stehenden Tatsachen sehr schwer sein, sich richtig zu entscheiden.

Viele von uns können sich vielleicht entsinnen, daß wir uns einen Gegenstand oder einen Menschen gewünscht hatten, von dem wir überzeugt waren, daß er uns glücklich machen würde. Aber es traf nicht ein, und wir waren bitter enttäuscht. Nach Jahren wurde uns jedoch möglicherweise klar, daß das Ersuchte uns das Gegenteil von dem gebracht hätte, was wir erwarteten. „Was ist also ein zuverlässiges Richtmaß?“

Als Jesus gefragt wurde, welches das vornehmste Gebot sei, antwortete er: „Du sollst lieben Gott, deinen Herrn, von ganzem Herzen, von ganzer Seele und von ganzem Gemüte.“ Wählen wir daher unsere Liebe zu Gott als zuverlässiges Richtmaß. Wir lesen in der Bibel: „Verlaß dich auf den Herrn von ganzem Herzen, und verlaß dich nicht auf deinen Verstand, sondern gedanke an ihn in allen deinen Wegen, so wird er dich recht führen.“ Dies führt uns dazu, uns auf Gott anstatt auf menschliche Überlegungen zu verlassen. Das heißt keineswegs, daß wir beim Durchdenken unseres Problems Vernunft und logisches Denken gänzlich verworfen sollten, doch wir sollten uns dabei von unserer geistigen Eingebung führen lassen.

Im Lehrbuch der Christlichen Wissenschaft* schreibt Mary Baker Eddy, die die Christliche Wissenschaft entdeckte und gründete:

„Gott ist unkörperliches, göttliches, allerhaben, unendliches Gemüt, Geist, Seele, Prinzip, Leben, Wahrheit und Liebe.“ Wenn wir dies verstehen, können wir uns von ganzem Herzen auf Gott verlassen und uns an Ihn um Führung wenden.

Vor einigen Jahren hatte ich eine schwerwiegende Entscheidung zu treffen. Es ging darum, ob ich in meiner angenehmen, sicheren Position weiterarbeiten oder eine Einladung zu einem zweijährigen Aufenthalt in einem anderen Land annehmen sollte — ein Schritt, der meine künftige Sicherheit gefährden könnte.

Mein stilles Debattieren hatte dieselben alten schwankenden Argumente zur Folge, aber das Gebet brachte mir einige zarte Hinweise, die zu einer sich später als gut erweisenden Entscheidung führten. Sich auf Gott zu verlassen und Ihn zu vertrauen ist wichtig. Auf Furcht beruhende Entscheidungen sind eine armselige Grundlage für jedwede Handlung. In meinem Falle wählte ich die neue Erfahrung. Das Annehmen dieser Herausforderung machte mich glücklich und brachte mir größere Möglichkeiten und eine gesicherte Zukunft.

Wenn wir unsere Entscheidungen treffen können und gleichzeitig Gott lieben, uns auf Ihn verlassen und gewiß sind, daß Er uns bei jedem rechten Bemühen stützt, können wir mit Zuversicht unseren Weg fortsetzen.

Matthäus 22:37; Sprüche 3:5, 6; Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 465.

* Christian Science, spricht: "kristian" "salence".

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift“ von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite erhältlich. Das Buch kann in den Lesesalons der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden oder von Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Ausfertigung über andere christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache erstellt auf Anfrage der Verlag, The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

Friday, February 7, 1975

The Monitor's view

Better a gas tax

Try as we would, we are hard put to it to understand President Ford's energy program. The methods proposed to reduce energy use in the United States and to spur development of new forms of energy do not strike us — or Congress — as the most sensible.

Imposing an oil import fee, which is passed on to the consumer through higher prices in virtually every segment of the economy, carries the great unknown risk of stimulating an already high inflation; it is unfair to some sections of the country, notably New England; and it does not guarantee that the program will translate into the development of other energy sources. Moreover, in psychological terms, it conveys the debilitating impression that the administration is playing favorites with the oil and auto industries and demanding sacrifice only of the consumer.

We tend to agree with former energy chief John Sawhill, who argues that the same ends can be achieved by fairer means — that what is needed is not a risky crash program but a long-range one that gradually forces a change in people's living style and consumption habits.

As Congress now tackles the issue, an alternative policy that grows more attractive is a rising direct tax on gasoline, which is the fuel component most wastefully used. Such a tax is a big money earner. It is out in the open. The consumer knows it goes directly to the government and can be allocated for specific purposes — mass transit, energy development, and tax credits for low-income groups who would be hardest hit by the levy.

If such a tax started at 10 cents, say, and was gradually increased if conservation demand warranted, it would permit the public to become accustomed gradually to different driving habits. There is in the energy equation

of course the factor of diplomatic strategy vis-a-vis OPEC. If it is necessary in the short run to signal the oil producers that America means business, a quota on oil imports and a supply-allocation system would seem to be preferable to import fees. However, it bears noting that there is a rising debate among economists over whether Mr. Ford's goal of reducing imports by as much as one million barrels a day this year has any real logic to it.

Other conservation measures should also be written into an energy program. The federal government should set lighting standards for commercial buildings, mandatory thermal standards for new buildings, and tax credits for those who install storm windows and insulate their houses.

Especially disappointing in the Ford program is the failure to go after the big car. The President clearly is bowing to the auto industry at a time of massive layoffs, but he is bowing too far. The car manufacturers can be faulted for letting their prices soar to levels that made their products unsalable until Washington let up on its exhaust-emission requirements, after which they started a rebate policy.

If the energy crunch on the American people is here — as the President and his experts say it is — the huge transportation part of energy use should be dealt with. We would go beyond the Ford program by putting a tax on auto weight or horsepower and setting stiffer gas-mileage goals.

In short, it is doubtful any energy program agreed upon by Congress and the White House will eliminate all inequities. Nor is it possible to avoid painful dislocations — that is the price of reordering personal priorities in an age of energy change. But in rejecting the Ford approach the Congress must now carefully weigh the alternatives and find the fairest possible combination of measures.

The new Attorney General's task

Edward H. Levi steps from the presidency of the University of Chicago to the Attorney General's office of the United States with every indication of competence for the central underlying task dramatized by Watergate: to keep the Justice Department resistant to political pressure.

Unanimous confirmation by the Senate Judiciary Committee and the Senate itself represents the kind of support he needs in this endeavor. He has assured senators that he would "call them as I see them" despite any pressures from Congress or the White House. He will be watched closely for any lapse from that standard as he faces the opportunities and responsibilities of his office during a crucial period.

These include:

- Using his antitrust expertise in support of the vigorous antitrust policy called for by President Ford. Mr. Levi wisely indicated he would not take out after whole industries but declared: "Anti-trust laws will have high priority, especially in areas of price-fixing and production-restricting." The latter practices do need attention, not only for their impact on the consumer but because they constitute a private control over the economy that provides an argu-

ment for those favoring the alternative of federal control.

- Lending full support to the investigation of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other intelligence agencies. This would include elimination of any improper practices within the Justice Department's jurisdiction. Mr. Levi has already said he would work to develop guidelines for surveillance. He needs to clear up recent reported doubts about whether Attorney General Saxbe really was aware of all federal wiretapping during his tenure.

- Leading the effort for more effective crime control. This means achieving a proper balance between punitive and rehabilitative measures for genuine protection of society. Mr. Levi's claims for capital punishment as a deterrent need to be examined in the light of all the opposing opinion as well as the basic inhumanity of the death penalty. He ought to speak out for gun control as his predecessor never did.

These are only a few of the challenges to Mr. Levi. In addition to his background, his whole quietly precise demeanor seems an asset in meeting them — even as it appeared to help defuse political criticism of him from both the right and the left.

Sports and public schools

It would not be the end of the world for San Francisco to drop its interschool and intramural sports programs. Public school officials have proposed the step, to cut \$200,000 off the system's \$4 million deficit.

The stormy public reaction makes the decision seem cataclysmic. But the drawbacks of such a proposal are more subtle than earthshaking, and would build up over a period of time.

True, sports are often overstressed, and questioning their place now and then might help put them in their right perspective.

Sports events are desirable; not absolutely essential. They are part of the social structure of American education. They give vent to enthusiasms, skills, and the kinds of hopes and heartaches unique to teen years.

On practical grounds, stripping an urban school system of its sports program would add to the image of educational blight in the cities. In turn this would hasten the exodus to suburbs, further imperiling the economic base for urban schools and intensifying minority balance problems.

As an educational matter, to delete sports programs such as track and swimming for boys and basketball and gymnastics for girls would confirm the generally low priority for physical skills and expression in a society that is already too automobile-dependent and underexercised.

As a teaching device, alas, cutting out public school sports for a time does help drive home the lesson that recessions have their costs.

Opinion and commentary

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Readers write

Crash program for oil

To The Christian Science Monitor:

In a televised interview Sen. Henry Jackson declared that North Sea, Alaskan, and continental United States known oil reserves are now counted at 300 billion barrels. The Senator, quite rightly, is calling for a crash program of wartime dimensions to get this oil flowing rather than to continue paying extortionate, unbalancing prices to the Arab nations.

This is good economics, too, as the admittedly huge investment necessary to do this would soon be less than the "obscene" profits we are pouring into the oil situation.

At our present rate of consumption, six million barrels a day, a reserve of 300 billion barrels would be used up in 187 years. This seems to be time enough to develop alternate energy supplies.

The Arabs should produce and sell their oil to the developing nations. They need it more than we do.

San Francisco Richard Halloran

Old buildings and taxes

To The Christian Science Monitor:

A recent Monitor letter discussed the relationship between tax incentives and the saving of architecturally worth-while buildings. Both the granting of tax advantages for rehabilitation to discourage demolition and urban homesteading were cited as tools for the goal of architectural preservation.

Unfortunately, these tools were cited in a negative light, as adding a tax burden on all other taxpayers. The writer's perception, however, is incorrect. Neither mechanism increases his taxes.

Urban homesteading returns properties to the tax rolls which have not been on the rolls for years. Everyone benefits. The municipality gets new taxes. Neighborhoods are restored. Homesteaders get homes, and, yes, burdens are reduced for taxpayers.

The writer's second point concerned the granting of tax incentives for those who rehabilitate buildings instead of demolishing and rebuilding. This does not adversely affect tax rates either. These mechanisms merely counter existing tax breaks already given for those who destroy old buildings and replace them with new ones. The destroyers already get the breaks. How can one fault any program which would help save our historic past when it does not cost more and when it enriches our cities? Why justify the alternative which is generally an inferior, standardized, cheap, architecturally unimaginative

urban environment of little spiritual quality?

If that other Monitor reader really wants to save tax money, he will look at the Pentagon, not at historic preservation and building reuse.

Gregory Bell
President, Hudson Park
Neighborhood Association
Albany, N.Y.

The Spanish in America

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Letters originating in the Boston area have appeared in Western newspapers decrying the movement toward bilingual-bicultural education in the Spanish areas of the West. These letters use a presumed analogy to the "melting-pot" experience of the Eastern Seaboard earlier in this century. Such an analogy is misleading.

The Spanish people in question were settled here long before we Anglos appeared on the scene. When the Mayflower landed, they had already been settled in Arizona for 40 years, and in New Mexico for more than a decade. Their present-day descendants live in towns with Spanish names, on rivers with Spanish names, in counties with Spanish names.

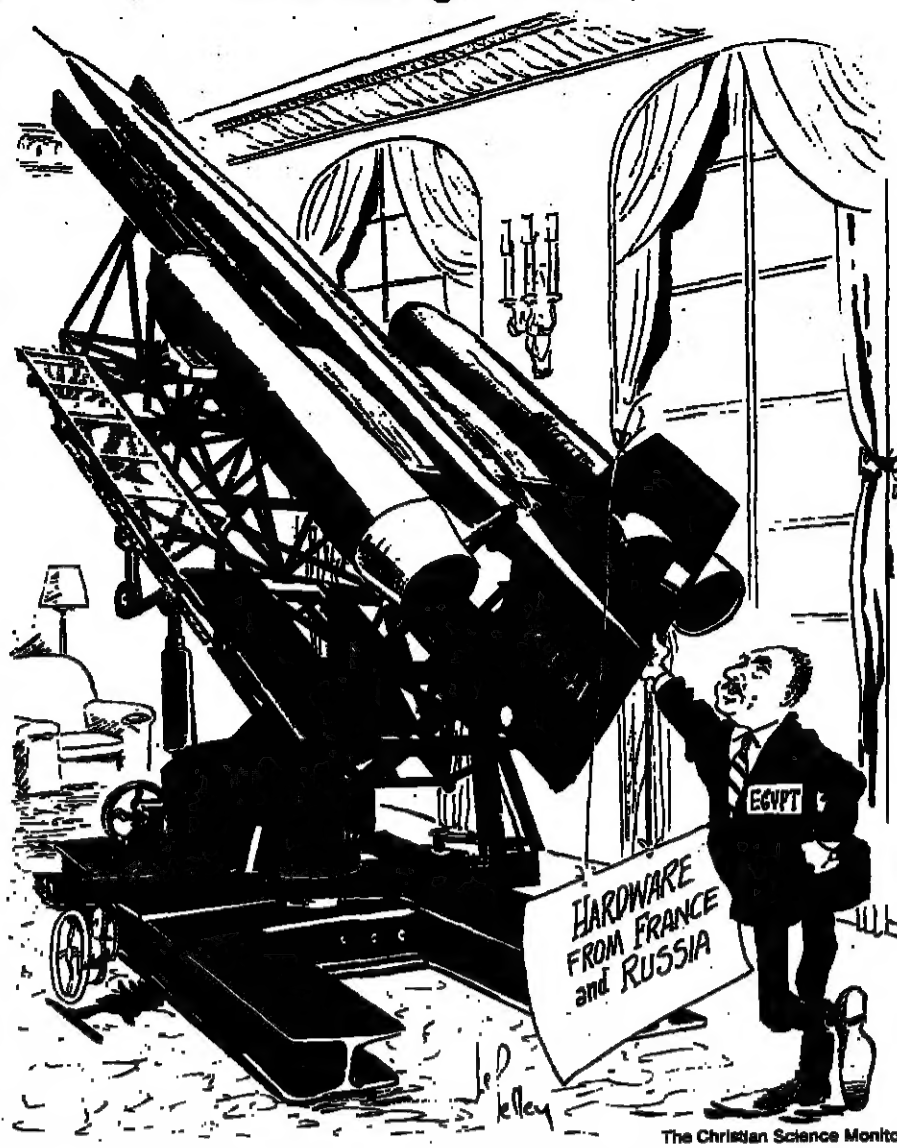
They live in states with Spanish names (the names of eight of these United States come to us from Spanish — where is a state with an Italian or German or even an Irish name?). They live under laws influenced by Spanish law — even our federal law, especially mining law, is Spanish-influenced. In at least one state, Spanish is, and has always been, a legal language.

Unlike the Indians, who were also here before us, the Spanish represent a high Western culture, with their own American literature, a developed American music of their own, not to mention their distinctive architecture which has characterized the Southwest for centuries. Analogy with the floods of immigrants of the early years of this century misrepresents their problem: it is not that they need to be Americanized, but that their long-standing way of already being American should be recognized and respected.

Edward J. Machle
Boulder, Colo. University of Colorado

Letters expressing readers' views are welcome. Each receives editorial consideration though only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.

'It's a nice little ornament for the living room while Kissinger is here'



Illegal immigrants

By Richard L. Strout

Washington President Ford set up a committee last month to study the Immigration Act of 1955. High time, too.

Authorities recently estimated there are seven million illegal immigrants in the United States, with perhaps a million around New York City. At average earnings of \$1,000 each, this would equal \$7 billion of pay a year. Meanwhile, there is unemployment here of around 8 percent.

Illegal aliens are docile workers, because they can't afford to assert themselves. If apprehended, about the worst punishment that can befall them is to be sent back where they came from. When funds are low the always impetuous Immigration Service merely gives them a letter telling them to leave the country by a certain date. Some do; some don't.

The House of Representatives has twice passed legislation subjecting employers who knowingly hire illegal aliens to fines, but the Senate hasn't acted.

Workers from high-birthrate Mexico crowd illegally across the poorly policed border into low-birthrate U.S. The U.S. is approaching ZPG (zero population growth). Mexico has one of the fastest growing populations on earth, increasing 3.5 percent a year. The Mexican Government two years ago instituted a program of family planning despite opposition by the church. About 90 percent of all deportable aliens who are located annually come over the Mexican-American border.

Americans must consider soon whether they are prepared to see the gap left by their declining birthrate filled up by immigrants — legal or illegal. Growth by immigration is now about one-fifth that of ordinary growth.

Under the McCarran-Walter (national origins) Act, repealed in 1955, preference went to Northern and

Western Europe. The new law abolished this as "bigoted" and set a theoretical limit at 280,000 annually (170,000 Eastern Hemisphere; 120,000 Western Hemisphere), but immediate relatives of American citizens are exempted from numerical limits. Of these, 100,000 arrived last year and the number climbs every year. Total legal immigration in fiscal year 1973 was 400,000.

Here are some aspects of the current law.

Before 1965 there was no quota on Canadians and 38,300 entered; now Canadians are included in the "Western Hemisphere" lump sum; in 1973 only 9,000 got visas.

Under the McCarran Act colonies got only 200 visas a year. Now Trinidad & Tobago is an independent country and sent 7,000 immigrants in 1973. Jamaica is also a country and sent 9,500.

Jamaica's rate is now only a little less than the 10,000 from the United Kingdom, its former mother country.

Under the McCarran Act only about one out of 14 visas went to Asians, today it is one in three.

There are now more Filipino doctors here than black doctors, according to a study by the President's Commission on Population Growth. The immigration law gives visa preference to applicants with professional skills like those in the Philippines.

Sorely needed professionals are leaving undeveloped countries because of the U.S. law causing a severe "brain drain" at home.

Parents of U.S. citizens are exempt from the restrictive labor certification requirement. An alien woman, married or unmarried, may establish her right to a visa if she gives birth to a child while in the U.S., for a child born here is an American citizen and she has made herself mother of one. The number of such "baby cases" is rising.

Mirror of opinion

Congress as usual

There is a suspicion here that Congress, for all its publicized new blood, is still doing business as usual.

With so many new faces this year, it was bound to take a little longer for the membership to get settled into its office space, juggle the pecking order, and attend to a dozen other things before tackling the substantive issues that the nation faces — or is it the nation that faces the issues?

Among the "first things first" matters was drawing up the year's calendar of holidays and recesses. This important task was done by the leadership even before Congress convened on Jan. 14, and provided:

A Lincoln's Birthday recess of 11 days this month.

Seventeen days off during the Easter season.

Anarchy, anarchy! Show me a greater evil! This is why cities tumble and the great houses rain down. This is what scatters armies!

Sophocles

Thirteen days off to observe Memorial Day.

Ten days to whoop up the Fourth of July.

During August and September, a total of 34 days without sessions.

A 10-day hiatus in October.

Veterans Day, period.

Another 10 days for Thanksgiving.

And whatever the members can, in a sense, vote themselves for Christmas, depending on when adjournment can be worked out.

That's at least three and a half months off during 1975.

We're not of the nose-to-the-grindstone 16 hours-a-day school but there doesn't seem to be a sense of emergency in the halls of Congress.

Even though the winter has been relatively mild, and is half over, the energy issue for one, is being handled not like a hot potato, but like an ice cube. President Ford has made some proposals, but the House leadership doesn't expect to see a Democratic energy program for a few weeks.

Well, the February recess is nearly here. We keep warm thinking about it. — The Boston Globe

Unemployment and GOP in 1976

By Louis H. Bean

Regardless of what programs President Ford and the Congress will produce during the next few weeks and months the course of recession now in progress is generally expected to produce a still higher rate of unemployment than the 7.1 percent figure reported for December.

If Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, can be assumed to be reading the future better now than he did late last year, we are headed for 8 percent unemployment later this year, more than in preceding recessions. Others are beginning to point to 10 percent. There is general agreement that business recovery will be slow in developing and may not be substantial before the last quarter of this year.

In any event, unemployment at 8 to 10 percent and a slow bottoming out of the recession would raise a serious question mark over Republican fortunes in the 1976 election.

Even though the past is not always prologue, we must look at recent economic and political history for a preliminary view of unemployment developments leading to the next election. I suggest as a minimum a look at the similarity between the unemployment record — of the two Republican periods — the Eisenhower years of 1953-1960 and the Nixon-Ford years since 1969. About the intervening Kennedy-Johnson years, all we need to note here is that Kennedy inherited a fairly high rate of unemployment, 7.1 percent, and this was brought down to 5.2 percent by the time Nixon succeeded Johnson in 1969, a trend not matched during the two Republican periods.

In briefest form, here is what the unemployment rates were like at the prosperity and recession points during the two Republican periods, and current projections.

Unemployment rates		
Eisenhower period	Prosperity	Recession
1953-1954	2.5	6.0
1957-1958	4.0	7.5
1960-1961	5.0	8.0
Nixon-Ford period		
1969-1971	3.5	8.0
1972-1975	4.5	8.0-10.0 ?
1976	5.5-6.0 ?	

The Eisenhower period recessions brought unemployment rates as high

as 6.0 and 7.5 percent. But note that the recession high of 6.0 percent in 1954 was lowered by only 2 points to 4.0 in 1957 and the recession high of 7.5 percent in 1958 was lowered by only 2.5 points to 5.0 percent in 1960, indicating an underlying rising trend in unemployment as we go from one prosperity period to the next.

For some time we have been half expecting to see a repeat of this unemployment experience during the current Republican period, and so far a high degree of repetition has already developed. The unemployment cycle that began in 1969 was roughly a repetition of the one that started upward in 1953 and the one we are in now is like the one that started upward in 1957.

Furthermore, in the recovery of 1975 the unemployment rate stopped receding at a higher level, at 4.5 percent, a point higher than in the 1960 prosperity year, thus repeating the underlying upward trend of the Eisenhower years and carrying the hint that when the decline from the high unemployment rate yet to come does materialize it may settle at 5.5 or 6.0 percent, in line with the trend of 3.5 percent in prosperity year 1959 and 4.5 percent in 1973.

This possibility carries special significance for the outcome of the 1976 election regardless of who the major party candidates may be. Even if the expected 8 to 10 percent peak unemployment rate were to come as early as midsummer, a fairly high rate would still prevail a year later, at 1976 campaign time, since according to postwar experience it takes a year or two to bring the unemployment rate down by as much as 2 percentage points.

Even if the unemployment rate were to decline to 6.0 or 5.5 percent by 1976 campaign and election time, it would hardly be a favorable talking point for Republican candidates, presidential or congressional. It may be worth recalling that former President Nixon believes that the 6.0 percent unemployment rate in late 1960 was responsible for his defeat by Kennedy.

Mr. Bean is an economist and statistician.